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NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

I.	CHINA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
II.	EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
III.	SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
IV.	EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged
V.	NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: Middle East & South Asia Review Inter-Arab Affairs Islamic Affairs Palestinian Affairs OPEC Affairs South Asian Regional Affairs Arab Africa Algeria Chad Egypt Libya Mauritania Morocco Sudan Tunisia Western Sahara Arabian Peninsula Bahrain Kuwait Oman PDRY Qatar Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates Yemen Arab Republic Iraq Israel Jordan Lebanon Syria South Asia Afghanistan Bangladesh India Iran Maldives Nepal & Bhutan Pakistan Sri Lanka
VI.	LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged

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CEMA COOPERATIVE UNIONS' LEADERS HOLD MEETING

AU141549 Sofia BTA in English 1501 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia, April 14 (BTA) -- Establishing of direct production relations and foundation of joint enterprises are the main topics of the meeting of the chairmen of the cooperative unions and councils of the CMEA member-states and Yugoslavia, which started here today. The meeting is attended by representatives of the P.D.R. of Yemen.

Other themes of the meeting are the improvement of the economic mechanism and methods of management of cooperatives, as well as the usage of new forms of trade cooperation.

The importance of this meeting is determined by the topicality and historical significance of the resolutions of the latest congresses of the communist parties of the fraternal countries, stressed Mr Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, in his greetings address. New possibilities are opened before the cooperatives for even further expression of the democracy of socialist society, which creates opportunities for raising of the interaction between cooperative unions on a more efficient base.

Received by Atanasov

AU151850 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the leaders of delegations participating in the regular conference of chairmen of the cooperative unions of CEMA member countries. The guests were briefed on the basic premises drafted under the supervision of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the "Considerations for Further Developing the Cooperative Movement in Accordance With the Policy for Qualitatively New Growth."

Comrade Georgi Atanasov was informed about the work of the conference and about the new features in the cooperation between the cooperative unions of the CEMA member countries. Rumen Surbezov, chairman of the Central Cooperative Union Executive Council, took part in the meeting.

Sign Protocol

AU221707 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Apr 87 p 8

[Text] The cooperative unions of the CEMA member countries will deepen their cooperation through direct links, building joint enterprises, and utilizing other new forms of foreign economic cooperation. The session of the representatives of the cooperative unions and councils of the CEMA member-countries ended with this conclusion, and a protocol was signed last night.

The participants in the conference adopted an appeal to cooperative union members throughout the world in connection with the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, with a call to strengthen the cooperative union members' unity of action in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and the development of mutually beneficial cooperation between countries and peoples based on equal rights.

CSSR DELEGATION HEAD DISCUSSES VIENNA CSCE MEETING

AU221239 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Mar 87 p 4

[Interview with Ambassador Milan Kadnar, head of the Czechoslovak delegation at the CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna, by Bratislava PRAVDA Vienna correspondent Bedrich Zagar: "The Task of Completing the 'Pan-European House';" date and place of interview not given]

[Text] The second part of the Vienna follow-up meeting of countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) ended last week. One of the specific outcomes of the Vienna meeting thus far are the more than 130 proposals made to solve problems in all three major areas under consideration -- military security, economic cooperation, and humanitarian problems. Our Vienna correspondent Bedrich Zagar and Ambassador Milan Kadnar, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, discussed the activities of the 35 delegations at the Vienna follow-up meeting until now.

[Zagar] The Vienna follow-up meeting has more than 4 months of intensive negotiations behind it. How would you assess the course of these negotiations thus far and what are your impressions?

[Kadnar] To tell the truth, I expected more. The situation here in Vienna is similar to that at other negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States or between representatives of the Warsaw Pact and NATO -- here, too, the fact is visibly manifest that Western delegations, and the delegations of NATO member countries in particular, do not approach the talks constructively. It can even be said that they impede progress under various pretexts and by means of fruitless discussions. In the sphere of political-military measures, for example, the Western delegations have not put forward a single proposal, I repeat, a single proposal, in the direction of detente and disarmament! The socialist countries, on the other hand, have produced a whole series of suggestions. To be specific: The Polish delegation submitted a proposal to expand the mandate of the Stockholm conference, that is, the proposal for a Stockholm 2, which would, on an all-European scale, discuss universal reductions of troops and of all types of weaponry with the participation of all European countries directly affected by disarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals, which means the inclusion of neutral and nonaligned countries. We also proposed that steps be taken to draw up drafts of documents. The Vienna follow-up meeting has already reached the stage in which it is necessary to deal with the formulation of prospective documents. Although the Western delegations do mention this in their public statements, they have not taken any specific steps in this regard.

[Zagar] Aside from the Vienna meeting, regular encounters between representatives of NATO and Warsaw Pact countries are underway in Vienna, at which the chances are being assessed of setting up a new disarmament forum in Europe. How do you look at these unofficial consultations?

[Kadnar] Indeed, these encounters do take place regularly at one of the embassies of the countries involved. We are in favor of such talks. They could even be very useful, if both sides pursued the set goal. I must say, however, that the representatives of NATO countries show a tendency to confine disarmament talks to the countries of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, excluding the neutral and nonaligned countries. We, on the other hand, subscribe to the opinion that these talks should be attended also by neutral and nonaligned countries as they are intrinsically affected by these issues and, moreover, could play an important role in the talks.

[Zagar] What role do you ascribe to the neutral and nonaligned countries at the Vienna meeting in general?

[Kadnar] In our opinion, they could play the role of a catalyst in the search for compromise solutions and in bridging the gap between Western and Eastern positions. They could be an active factor in the endeavor to raise the all-European process to a higher level. In contrast to the NATO countries, neutral countries do not ignore problems of a political-military nature and strive to contribute to their solution with positive steps. The problems of economic and humanitarian cooperation, too, are assessed by them from positions that are, notwithstanding everything, different from those of the NATO countries. That is why the socialist countries will not allow at the Vienna meeting any shoving aside of the neutral and nonaligned countries and will insist that they be treated with the same attention as all other participating countries.

[Zagar] In your speech at the last session prior to the spring recess you called on the participating delegations to strengthen the all-European process in all areas. How do you view the situation in the economic sphere?

[Kadnar] Not all the proposals made by Western delegations are aimed at promoting cooperation in this area. There are even proposals that amount to an outright restriction of trade-economic contacts. In a move that is co-authored by the GDR, Poland, and Hungary, Czechoslovakia proposed the convening of an economic forum in Prague. We propose that this chance be seized to examine either next year or in 1989 the practical functioning of economic restructuring and the potentials of its contribution to the all-European structures. Invited representatives of commercial, financial, and economic institutions would have an opportunity to expand contacts, which are the prerequisite for developing economic cooperation. Next month we will start working on the formulation of the proposals and the situation will be clearer then.

[Zagar] The question of human rights and human exchanges seems to be the main issue for some NATO states. This is borne out by the statements of Western delegates, who use these issues to exert political pressure on socialist states. What is the attitude of our delegation to the question of cooperation in the humanitarian field?

[Kadnar] In the Helsinki Final Act the signatory countries committed themselves to promote civil, political, social, cultural, and other rights and liberties in their countries. The Western delegations' approach to these issues at the Vienna meeting is very narrow. In their speeches they criticize the socialist countries using arguments that rely on dubious individuals or tiny groups of people while at the same time they show no interest in the vital interests of millions of people in the West. They stand up in defense of so-called dissidents but ignore the starving, sick, illiterate, unemployed, tortured, and even murdered millions in their own countries. One cannot but qualify this course of action as an attempt at provoking a propaganda war. We are in favor of effective cooperation in the humanitarian sphere. All countries should do their utmost to safeguard the right to work, education, health care, and a human life in dignity. This is how human rights are perceived in the socialist countries and how they are enshrined in international human rights conventions. The Soviet Union proposed the convening in Moscow of a representative conference of CSCE member countries on cooperation in the humanitarian sphere. [paragraph continues]

Such a conference would provide an opportunity for a serious discussion of these issues on the basis of official UN background materials and for assuming a responsible position. If the Western delegations are sincerely interested in the solution of these issues, they should have something to say about the Soviet proposal. But they have been reticent so far, as though they wanted to avoid an open and competent discussion of this topic. We will have to wait a bit, the West will not be able to avoid giving a reply.

[Zagar] In his speech at the [Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship] meeting in Prague, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, presented important new peace initiatives, which will undoubtedly have an impact on the further course of the Vienna meeting. What were the immediate reactions in Vienna?

[Kadnar] Mikhail Gorbachev's Prague speech came after the conclusion of our last session prior to the spring recess. It will undoubtedly strengthen the arguments of those delegations at the Vienna meeting, who view the problems of disarmament and cooperation with optimism. With his proposal for talks on the reduction and subsequent elimination of missiles with a range of 600 to 1,000 km independent of the course and the results of the solution of the problem of intermediate-range missiles, the Soviet representative narrowed the escape route for NATO countries to virtually zero. The Soviet Union's announcement that it has stopped producing chemical weapons and has started building a special plant for their liquidation will also be a strong boost. In short, with his idea of a "pan-European house," Comrade Gorbachev speaks directly to every delegate at the Vienna follow-up meeting, the mission of which is precisely to complete the construction of a "pan-European house," and to contribute to its being finally furnished with a roof.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES USSR ACADEMICIAN VELIKHOV

AU231342 Sofia BTA in English 1404 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia, April 23 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

The Soviet scientist spoke of the session of the Coordinating Council for Computing Machinery and Informatics of the Academies of Sciences of the Socialist Countries presided over by him, which ended its work in Sofia, and of the joint work of Bulgarian and Soviet specialists in the use of computers in education. New ideas and forms for promoting cooperation in this field and in the computer industry were discussed.

Mr Todor Zhivkov gave a high assessment to what has been achieved so far in science and practice, which is a sound basis for further successful quests. Academician Velikhov stressed Bulgaria's achievements in electronics and computing machinery and expressed the wish for cooperation with the Soviet Union at all levels -- from fundamental research to production.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Academician Velikhov exchanged opinions on Bulgaria's experience in financing fundamental research and discussed some projects for cooperation in this field.

The guest informed Mr Todor Zhivkov about the further development of the ideas of the Moscow Forum "For a Nuclear-Free World, for the Survival of Humanity," and said that an international fund will be formed under this motto which will use the experience of the Lyudmila Zhivkova Foundation.

YELTSIN, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN SOFIA 23 APR

AU232008 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] A delegation of the Moscow Gorkom, headed by Boris Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, arrived in our country today at the invitation of the Sofia City BCP Committee.

The delegation was welcomed at Sofia Airport by Comrades Chudomir Aleksandrov and Dimitur Stanishev, as well as by Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Sofia city BCP Committee, by Stefan Ninov, chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee, and by USSR Ambassador to Bulgaria Leonid Grekov.

MARKOV RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA SESSION 17 APR

AU211340 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] On 17 April Stoyan Markov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Research and Technology, returned from Moscow. He took part in the working meeting of the leaders of the activity related to the priority direction "Application of Electronics to National Economy" of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technical Progress of the Member States of CEMA Until the Year 2000.

USSR Ambassador to Bulgaria Leonid Grekov was among those who greeted Stoyan Markov at the airport.

MARKOV DEPARTS FOR CEMA SCIENTIFIC SESSION 21 APR

AU211324 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Stoyan Markov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Minister and chairman of the State Committee for Research and Technology, departed for Moscow on 21 April. He will take part in the 36th session of the CEMA Committee on Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

At Sofia airport he was seen off by responsible associates of the State Committee for Research and Technology.

ZHIVKOV COMPLETES OFFICIAL VISIT TO ALGERIA

Returns to Sofia 22 Apr

AU221332 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian on 22 April begins at 1249 GMT a 3-minute live relay from reporter Boyan Bonev at Sofia airport of the return of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, from his visit to Algeria.

Bonev first reviews the results of the visit, during which "the meetings and talks once more confirmed the desire to develop and strengthen the bilateral relations built on the foundation of mutual understanding and cooperation." Bonev then states: "At the moment Comrade Zhivkov is among the people who have come to welcome him: members and candidate members of the Politburo and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee. Comrade Todor Zhivkov is being greeted by Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Vasil Tsanov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov. By tradition Comrade Zhivkov is informing them here at the airport of his impressions and the results achieved during his official visit, a visit that, according to the common opinion both in Bulgaria and Algiers, has helped to raise the relations between Bulgaria and Algeria to an even higher level in the political, economic, scientific, technical, and cultural fields."

Bonev then adds: "together with Comrade Todor Zhivkov are the officials who accompanied him: Comrades Petur Mladenov and Dimitur Stanishev; Trade Minister Khristo Khristov; Academician Atanas Maleev, chairman of the Medical Academy; and Dimitur Gyurov, the aide of the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee."

The live relay ends at 1252 GMT.

Journalist Views Visit's Results

AU231330 Sofia BTA in English 1121 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia, April 23 (BTA political observer Nencho Khranov) -- As a journalist who covered Mr Todor Zhivkov's official friendly visit to Algeria, I find it deeply satisfying to summarize the results of this top-level dialogue between the two friendly states.

What are these results after all?

This was a meeting between the heads of state of two countries whose friendship has a long history. Its glorious pages were written in the memorable years of the national liberation struggles of the Algerian people. They say that friendship is tested in difficult times. It was in such times precisely that socialist Bulgaria extended her moral and material support to the heroic Algerian patriots. During his visit to the Museum of the Revolution and after laying a wreath at the Monument of the Unknown Soldier, Mr Todor Zhivkov recalled that it was a Bulgarian ship that first broke the French blockade of the Algerian ports and supplied arms to the fighters for freedom and independence. And this is by no means the only example of Bulgaria's assistance to Algeria. Bulgaria and Algeria further strengthened their relations in the years of freedom.

I recall these truths because they serve as an explanation for the atmosphere of Mr Zhivkov's recent visit to Algeria. This atmosphere was in full harmony with the colorful Mediterranean spring in the beautiful Algerian capital. This atmosphere of course also had an impact on the friendly discussion between Mr Zhivkov and Mr Bendjedid. The atmosphere could also be felt during the special session of Algeria's parliament. The powerful speech by the Bulgarian head of state was received warmly and with great interest. It demonstrated the parliamentarians' respect for Bulgaria's clearly defined policy in defense of peace, democracy, and social progress.

The unanimity on the principal international questions is also reflected in the announcement on the visit of the Bulgarian leader to Algeria made by the two countries. This document has already been published in Sofia and Algiers and I cannot but underline several moments. The two states stood for decisive actions and concrete measures in favour of real and durable healing of international atmosphere, for consolidation of international security, for democratization of international relations, for acceleration of the decolonization process and recognizing the right of the people to decide their fate by themselves, for non-interference in their internal affairs. The document emphasises the relation between security in Europe and the Mediterranean. It expresses deep solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people, condemns the numerous Zionist aggressions against the Arab states.

There is no doubt that Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Mr Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the Front de la Liberation Nationale, paid attention chiefly to the outlining of new forms and devices, to finding new ways for broadening the political, economic, techno-scientific and cultural relations. I will mention only the fact that during these "Bulgarian days in Algeria" an agreement has been signed on the construction of a plant for i.c. [internal combustion engine] trucks near the city of Constantie with deliveries of Bulgarian parts and equipment and with the application of the methods of industrial cooperation, and that concrete programmes have been adopted for cooperation in irrigation, agriculture and electronics.

In his speech before the Algerian MP's Mr Todor Zhivkov determined our mutual relations with the noble terms: friendship, understanding, mutual respect. The Zhivkov-Benjedid meeting enriched these relations and endowed them with new content.

PPR'S GWIAZDA DISCUSSES BILATERAL COOPERATION

AU211420 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Apr 87 p 7

[Interview with Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Polish side of the Joint Bulgarian-Polish Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, by Boris Dankov, RABOTNICHESKIO DELO correspondent in Warsaw -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Dankov] How do you evaluate the development of cooperation between Bulgaria and Poland in recent years?

[Gwiazda] I evaluate it as definitely positive. Economic relations between our two countries are active. The exchange of goods is steadily growing. Specialization and production sharing are constantly developing. Direct cooperation between individual enterprises and economic organizations has started.

The role of the periodical meetings held between Comrades Wojciech Jaruzelski and Todor Zhivkov, which are cordial and businesslike, is exceptionally great in developing and intensifying this mutual cooperation. These meetings are a source of new incentives for expanding our cooperation, for the new meaning of this cooperation.

[Dankov] How is the exchange of goods between the two countries developing?

[Gwiazda] I already pointed out its dynamic character. During the current 5-year plan period, the exchange of goods was supposed to attain R3 billion, but it has exceeded R3.5 billion. In 1986 the exchange attained a total of R511 millions which is 4.5 percent more than envisaged. Poland exports the following to Bulgaria: road construction machines, ship equipment, motors, private automobiles, aircraft for agricultural aviation, and other things. Poland imports the following from Bulgaria: battery operated vehicles, ships, equipmet for storage houses, fruit, vegetables, and so forth. Every year over 200,000 Polish tourists visit Bulgaria and in exchange our country proposes construction services in different projects.

[Dankov] What can you say about the level of specialization and production sharing between Poland and Bulgaria?

[Gwiazda] This is relatively positive. I can point out the ship building sector, as an example. Ship motors from Poland are delivered to Varna, and assembled equipment and other machines are delivered for the construction of ships. The Bulgarian enterprises, in turn, deliver equipment for our ship building industry. However, both sides share the opinion that opportunities for cooperation are much greater than those used at present.

[Dankov] Can you describe the dimensions of cooperation in the scientific-technical progress sector?

[Gwiazda] I think there are possibilities for expansion in this sector as well. The collective program for scientific-technical progress unanimously adopted by CEMA member-countries for the period up to 2000 gives vast opportunities of mutual cooperation. Thus, the plan for the period up to 1990 includes the elaboration of 18 projects the implementation of which will be entrusted both to Polish and Bulgarian specialists. The signing of a document is envisaged which will fully determine the specific trends of cooperation.

[Dankov] Could you give us your views on future prospects for expanding our cooperation?

[Gwiazda] They are undoubtedly favorable. I already mentioned reserves existing in the field of production sharing in scientific-technical progress. In the 1986-90 period we envisage an exchange of goods reaching R4.5 billion which will be 43 percent more than during the previous 5-year plan period. I am convinced that as early as in 1987 we will attain an amount of R1 billion in our exchange of goods. Opportunities exist in both our countries that should be utilized.

[Dankov] How do you evaluate the prospects of our direct economic cooperation?

[Gwiazda] Up to the present, 200 Polish and Bulgarian enterprises have established direct links. I think this is an exceptionally promising form of work which we can develop in the future. This is not a question of friendly exchanges between collectives of these enterprises, but a question of effective cooperation starting with planning, followed by research, up to the specific production process. An important element of direct cooperation is the establishment of joint cooperation. Poland already has acquired experience in this respect. Five Polish-Soviet joint enterprises already exists. Another five are expected to be established in the near future. I think that the establishment of such associations must be carefully prepared. They must act on the basis of their own economic accounts and they must make their own profits instead of being subsidized by the state.

[Dankov] In addition to direct cooperation, what other forms likely to intensify socialist integration can you describe?

[Gwiazda] Unutilized opportunities exist in the traditional forms of economic cooperation; however, we should add new varieties of goods to those already known. There are great opportunities in direct trade exchange. This exchange is between the limits of R20-30 million today, but it could even reach R100 million. Or, let us take, for example, the opportunity of using our capital to solve a given problem in a third country. We can also think about going out on third markets, about joint specialization in the field of construction services, and so forth.

[Dankov] Can you describe the most important prerequisite for the development of bilateral integration from your own point of view?

[Gwiazda] The basic element in this connection is that these bilateral relations should be endowed with new meaning, which requires more courage and a more dynamic approach. The requirements of the scientific-technical revolution confront our countries and their economic sectors with new tasks the solution of which requires prompt action, free of bureaucratic barriers. If we succeed in eliminating them in a short time, I think that we will be able to achieve even better results.

PAPER CRITICIZES FIRST QUARTER PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU170716 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[Article by Radoslav Radev: "Achievements During the First Quarter -- a Step Toward, but No Grounds for Satisifaction"]

[Text] Yesterday a joint session of the Secretariat of the BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers discussed the fulfillment of the State Plan for Bulgaria's Scientific, Technical, and Socioeconomic Development during the first quarter of this year.

This discussion was serious, exacting, frank, and critical. Our supreme party and governmental organs analyzed what had been done in depth and, after noting the achievements, concentrated their attention on the significant omissions and negative tendencies.

In essence, both in the detailed report and in the statements and decisions the note of alarm stems from the underutilized capacities of the economy, the unsatisfactory style of work, and the subjective reasons for the substantial weaknesses.

It is true and fair to say that, as compared to 1985, stable growth is now apparent in respect to the basic indices. Here are a few examples:

Production output increased by 3.7 percent.
Industrial production of commodities rose by 4.4 percent.
Social labor productivity, calculated on a net production basis (not including turnover tax), increased by 3.0 percent.
Retail commodity turnover (not including sales of spirits) rose by 6.9 percent.
Everyday services to the population increased by 6.8 percent.

Growth has been achieved in the strategic directions, that is, the flag bearers of scientific and technical progress, and a number of new technologies and products have been developed and put into regular production.

Yes, there is a step forward, but there are no grounds for satisfaction, because the 13th BCP Congress set us high guidelines. In addition, the demands of the December 1986 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee are high ones, and the criteria set out by Comrade Todor Zhivkov in his report to the national conference of 4 March 1987 and in his speech to the Bulgarian Trade Union Congress are also high.

With regard to these requirements, what has been achieved cannot satisfy us. Quite the reverse, even now substantial weaknesses are showing up that hinder the implementation of qualitatively new growth and the acceleration of the country's scientific, technical, and socioeconomic development.

What am I referring to?

There exists a considerable, systemic lagging behind in fulfilling the quantity and quality indices of the state plan. The plans of a number of self-managing organizations still threaten to fail to fulfill the state indices. Are we to regard it as normal that the MAT [International Automotive Transport], "Construction," "Water Transport" economic organizations, the "Trade" economic directorates attached to the okrug people's councils and village people's councils, and a number of other organizations set themselves targets below the state requirements? A balance of technological links has not been ensured with regard to technological systems: Some 50 organizations have undertaken to execute only 229 of the total of 547 tasks provided for in the state plan.

We cannot be happy either with the rates of growth or with the smoothness of progress in achieving the specified portion of the annual plan. We see again the familiar old picture of failure to work and plan during the first quarter so as to provide a good basis for fulfiling the year's tasks. Some 23 organizations ("Agricultural Construction and Water Economy Improvement," "Valentina," Transstroy, "Poultry Farming," "Heavy Machine Building" in Ruse, and others) are especially guilty in this respect.

The unsatisfactory rates of growth of net production (not including turnover tax) and the increase in the numbers of employees have caused a deterioration in the relationship between the growth of social labor productivity and average wages. Particularly striking instances of this can be seen in Balkancar, "Machine Building for Everyday Services," "Vehicle Building," "Elprom," "Shipbuilding," "Metallurgy," "Mineral Raw Materials," "Rila," "Stara Planina" and other organizations.

There has been a slowdown in the rates of production and in the introduction and spread of new technologies. The effect of the scientific developments introduced is not increasing in conformity with the investments in science and scientific services. The situation with the renewal of products is changing sluggishly. Of the 15.5 percent figure specified for the renewal of products this year, the self-managing economic organizations have only created conditions for renewing barely 8.3 percent. In general, it is no exaggeration to say that scientific and technical progress is still largely an issue for isolated "measures," instead of becoming the core of the work of the self-managing organizations.

We must also mention the fact that the quality and technical standard of products still remains a very vulnerable point. Products not meeting the standards continue to be manufactured. Such production during the first quarter of 1987 is 10.7 percent higher than for the same period of 1986. There is a rapid rise in the number of claims that have been accepted or awarded in respect of products manufactured by the "Pharmachim," "Information and Communication Systems," "Metallurgy," and "Vehicle Building" Economic Trusts and others. Many self-managing organizations are failing to fulfill their export obligations.

The analysis of the situation in agriculture gives rise to alarming thoughts. Weather conditions are causing difficulties, but can these difficulties explain the fact that hundreds of thousands of decares too few have been sown with wheat and barley? How can we explain the fact that there is no halt in the dangerous tendency to reduce the number of head in the basic herds of the public farms? The greatest falls in number of cows are recorded in Pleven, Silistra, Yambol, and Sliven Okrugs; in number of ewes, in Burgas, Sofia, Sliven, and Plovdiv Okrugs; and in number of sows, in Tolbukhin, Pleven, Mikhaylovgrad, Burgas, and Plovdiv Okrugs. Is it then difficult to explain why we have problems with meat supplies?

Moreover, the figures plainly show that the state orders for the commodity fund are not being fulfilled during the quarter. Orders for meat (except poultry) are underfulfiled by the Rodopa Economic Trust (95.3 percent) and by the agro-industrial complexes (96.7 percent); orders for poultry meat are underfulfilled by Kostinbrod (96.5 percent); and similar percentages are recorded for dairy butter, fats, and yellow cheese for the "Dairy Industry" Economic Trust; for confectionery products, soft drinks, and ground black pepper from the agro-industrial complexes; for rice, fresh vegetables, prepared and semiprepared foods, stereo radio/tape decks, domestic refrigerators, and so forth. Despite the above-mentioned 6.8 percent rise in services, what has been fulfilled during the first quarter is actually only 18.0 percent of the figure specified in the state plan for the year. The planned furniture and woodworking, textile and knitwear, footwear, leather, and haberdashery, building and repair, and dry cleaning services have not been provided and delivered.

There are serious problems in construction, where it is especially alarming that commissioning deadlines are not being observed. If determined measures are not taken, a question mark may be placed over the fulfillment of the program approved for the year.

The radical change to ensure most efficient utilization of raw materials, other materials, and fuels has not been achieved. The majority continues to accept waste of the nation's wealth as quite normal.

One can give many other examples, but those given above provide adequate grounds for stating that we are not working with the necessary attitude of responsibility, order, and discipline, and there is a lack of new thinking and action. As well as certain objective causes, which one cannot fail to take into account, it must be frankly acknowledged that the basic problem lies not in the essence of the work itself, but in the style and methods of work, especially of rhe economic leaders. In actual fact, the new economic trusts have as yet failed to take on their highly responsible tasks. The level of exigence is too low in the self-managing organizations, which are not reacting quickly and effectively in order to eliminate weaknesses in the enterprise. The control that is so desirable has not been completely applied, while over the production cycle as a whole personal responsibility is not particularly respected.

One cannot pass over the role of the party organizations and organs, of the thousands of Communists who have to openly accept their responsibility for the unfavorable results. A "wait and see" attitude, slavish adherence to traditional ways, lack of boldness and innovative decisions, inadequate political and explanatory work, weakened party control -- none of these can be tolerated any further.

We do not need any reassuring, untrue assessments and statements, because we have taken on great tasks and have set ourselves lofty goals, and because the truth, even if it is bitter, should be stated openly, and known and taken in by one and all.

Since the facts demand that the alarm should be sounded, who, except each one of us at his own workplace, is to respond to the call? And to respond by an improvement in his own specific work, with greater self-exigence and exigence towards all, with intolerance toward empty words and time-wasting, and with his active contribution to establishing sound order, high discipline, and tight organization of work everywhere.

However, this will not resolve the problems. It is necessary for every state organ that deals with economic, scientific, and technical policy, to analyze its own work in a severely critical spirit. Material and moral responsibility must be sought from those who, due to their bad style, have failed to ensure normal implementation of the state tasks, because in December 1986 the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee had sufficient grounds to assess the presence of negative tendencies and, unfortunately, so far the radical change has not ensued, and those grounds still remain valid in the main: the lack of liaison in planning, the inertia that drags on, underestimating the economic levers, and so on. Changes are needed in the management of the economy; style, organization, and methods must move ahead of, instead of behind, the demands of life.

A faith has been established in the universal power of the document, and after it has been adopted even those who produced it show no interest in what processes it gives rise to, and what adjustments are required. This faith in the power of the document must be replaced by faith in the power of practical actions. The State Planning Commission, the Economic Council, the Ministry of Finances, and the State Committee for Research and Technology must continuously take the pulse of our economy, and influence the work of the associations, trusts, and enterprises. We must work, as it was heavily stressed at the meeting, not from reference notes, but by studying the real situation with scientific accuracy.

And one thing more. The analytical economic approach is neglected, and many processes are not being analyzed in good time at all. The same situation exists in enterprises, trusts, and associations as higher up. Most often they do see the consequences, formulate reports and briefings based on them, but the true causes of the weaknesses remain uninvestigated. Is it possible for anyone to hope for success in a struggle when the point of the main blow is aimed not at the roots, at the causes, but at the tail, at the consequences? Unfortunately, at the moment this is a widespread practice.

Objective difficulties exist, but the chief thing that we all have to realize is that the errors and shortcomings are mainly in the style and approaches to management! Leadership of the economy does not mean disposing of resources and drawing strength and self-esteem from capital investments and materials. Leadership is a style that establishes itself with regard to the latest demands of real life, a style with a high scientific standard, an innovative style. Unless this is understood, the weaknesses that have been pointed out will remain our bedfellows for a long time. And it is clear that our entire society is the loser from such a situation.

Time itself now puts a question to us: What personal part is each of us to play in implementing the historic tasks set by the 13th BCP congress?

Each one of us must honestly and openly give his own categorical answer by practical deeds.

RESULTS OF STAGGERED WORKDAY IN SOFIA DEBATED

AU221426 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Apr 87 p 8

[Lulivera Krusteva report: "The Staggered Work Time Schedule and Its Reverberations in the City's Life"]

[Excerpts] At its session yesterday the social council under the Council of Ministers examined one single issue, which shows its importance. The advantages and certain problems arising in the introduction of the staggered workday schedule in Sofia were summed up. It was stressed that the 4 months since its introduction are quite insufficient to permit final conclusions, but that this was a first attempt to review the complex range of its reverberations in the life of the capital. [passage omitted]

It was pointed out that, for it to be really accepted by the people as a habit, it is necessary to make certain adjustments to the staggered schedule, whose introduction is connected not only with making transportation easier, but also with the city's labor structure. These adjustments should be in conformity both with the psychological stereotypes and with the introduction of 2- and 3-shift working schedules and summer time. [passage omitted]

However, a number of enterprises are not observing the work starting and finishing times, which is creating additional difficulties. A proposal was made that the Committtee for State and People's Control and the social organization carry out inspections in this respect. [passage omitted]

HUSAK DISSUSSES POLICY ISSUES IN FINNISH INTERVIEW

LD222311 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has granted an interview to Finnish journalists prior to the forthcoming visit to Czechoslovakia by Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland.

Asked for an assessment of the development of Finnish-Czechoslovak relations and for his view of the possibilities for further comprehensive development of mutual trade and economic cooperation, he replied that Czechoslovakia and Finland are convincing evidence that peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems is not only possible, but also advantageous and beneficial to both countries. Our mutual relations, Comrade Gustav Husak continued, are developing in a positive way in every sphere. This development is assisted by the frequent meetings and talks between government representatives and representatives of the two countries' legislative bodies, and by the fruitful contacts between political parties, youth, trade union, and other public organizations, by cooperation in the sphere of culture, education, science, health care, and sport. We will continue to promote this development, which leads to a deeper understanding of the life of the Czechoslovak and Finnish peoples.

Comrade Gustav Husak went on to say that in mutual trade and other spheres of economic cooperation however, there exists considerable room for improvement. Trade and production partners in both countries should make greater use of all the opportunities for increasing the level of information about the possibilities for expanding mutual trade, production cooperation, and cooperation on third markets. For our part, we will continue to create comprehensive preconditions for extending these higher forms of cooperation.

Asked what were the priorities of Czechoslovak foreign policy in the current complex international situation, Gustav Husak replied that ensuring lasting peace is the main task of the foreign policy of Czechoslovakia and of all the socialist countries. He stressed that in the current nuclear space age, it is effectively the survival of mankind which is at stake; consequently, the main priorities of our foreign policy are the struggle to avert the danger of war, to pursue the policy of detente and to extend it into the military sphere, to stop the arms race and to prevent the militarization of space, to eradicate nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, to achieve constructive international cooperation, and to promote a comprehensive system of international peace and security.

We place great emphasis on starting talks on reducing armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe in the spirit of the appeal by the Warsaw Pact states in Budapest. We fully support the recent proposal by the Soviet Union to tackle as a separate issue the problem of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles, as well as the other new complementary proposals presented by Mikhail Gorbachev in Prague and in recent days in Moscow.

A further contribution to consolidating peace in Europe are our joint initiatives with the GDR to set up a chemical-weapons-free zone in Central Europe and a nuclear-weapons-free corridor along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

The next question put by Finnish newsmen was this: One of the current world problems is that of ecology, the environment. How is Czechoslovakia tackling these issues? What are Czechoslovakia's main intentions in the peaceful use of nuclear energy?

The supreme Czechoslovak representative stated that we pay extraordinary attention to environmental protection and spend increasingly greater funds on that problem. In this context we proceed from the need to provide for our economic development in keeping with the ecological possibilities on our territory. Our efforts, stemming from Czechoslovakia's geographical position as a Central European country, are aimed primarily at tackling the problem of the purity of surface and underground water resources, because water is for us a resource which we must manage sensibly even today.

We have also set about decisively tackling problems of air pollution. In both these directions we are actively involved in tackling problems in the framework of the relevant international organizations, and we are developing extensive cooperation with our neighboring states.

Gustav Husak also stressed that environmental considerations and the limited availability of other domestic fuel resources force us to meet all further additional growth in energy consumption by the construction of nuclear power stations, and that we have good experience in operating such stations. At the same time, however, we fully realize the need to further increase their safety. To this end we are carrying out a series of effective measures. We also support the project for an international system for the safe development of nuclear energy proposed by the Soviet Union, and we take an active part in the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency. We value the cooperation which is developing well between our power stations and the Loviisa nuclear power station in Finland.

In another question, the Finnish newsmen stated that Czechoslovakia, like the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, is dealing with issues of speeding up the development of society. Therefore they asked what main issues is Czechoslovakia concentrating on, and what specific steps Czechoslovakia intends to apply in order to effect faster socioeconomic development.

Gustav Husak replied that our national economy is characterized by its stability and a high level of involvement in the international division of labor. It possesses considerable industrial, scientific, and technological potential and an intensive agriculture. The living standards of the people, the education system, health service and social welfare provision compares well with the rest of the world. However, we do not want to fall behind the rest of the world in the future either, Gustav Husak stressed. In order to increase the prosperity of our people and the opportunities of every citizen to achieve their potential and to strengthen the authority of Czechoslovakia in the world, we have set ourselves ambitious plans up to the end of this century. The basis of these plans is accelerating socioeconomic and social development, comprehensive intensification of the economy, and better economic performance. To this end we are preparing a reform of the economic mechanism, which will produce a profound impact on our economy, especially on the system of economic management and structure of public life. Enterprises will be granted much greater autonomy but at the same time they will be able to show greater responsibility for meeting the needs of society. We are also laying emphasis on a high level of democratization of public life, on wide-scale provision of information to the public, so that everyone is made aware of our intentions, can express their view of them, and can set about implementing these intentions convinced of their correctness and importance.

All these measures are being drawn up using the experience of the other socialist countries, and they will gradually be implemented. This is not an easy matter, Gustav Husak stressed, but it is an inevitable process.

Asked how, in this context, he assessed the results of the recent visit by Mikhail Gorbachev to Czechoslovakia, the supreme Czechoslovak representative replied that the visit by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee confirmed the full identity of views on all the fundamental issues of our relations and of internal and international life. Our people spontaneously welcomed the visit. It produced valuable ideas, which we will use in a creative way. In the talks and during the informal conversations, we fully agreed that it is vital to qualitatively raise the level of existing cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in all spheres. This is to be promoted by the comprehensive strengthening of production specialization and cooperation, the broadly-based development of contacts between industrial and agricultural enterprises, and the creation of joint enterprises and associations.

We will use all opportunities created by the process of restructuring the economic mechanisms of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. The importance of the visit was further enhanced by the new Soviet peace proposals which organically develop the program of eradicating nuclear and other mass-destruction weapons by the end of this century, and which are evoking deserved attention throughout the world, stressed Gustav Husak in an interview with Finnish newsmen prior to the forthcoming visit to Czechoslovakia by Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland.

FINLAND'S KOIVISTO ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Meeting With Husak

LD231959 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] The talks between Presidents Gustav Husak and Mauno Koivisto opened this afternoon. Also present at the talks were foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Paavo Vayrynen, and other political personages.

The highest representatives of the CSSR and the Republic of Finland praised the fact that there are traditional friendly relations between the two states that could serve as an example of mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems.

The two representatives noted that it is necessary that good relations in the political sphere are reflected more in the advancement of economic cooperation, the standard of which so far is not in harmony with the capabilities of the two countries. There are reserves especially in production cooperation, specialization, and in common proceedings in third markets.

In assessing the current situation in the world, the two presidents expressed a conviction that the effort toward reinforcing peace and averting the danger of war must be in the forefront of attention for all world states. They also pointed to the great importance of new disarmament proposals by the USSR delivered recently by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in Prague and Moscow. In this connection, the two statesmen jointly expressed the hope that the ongoing talks between the USSR and the United States would lead to positive results.

The Finnish initiative for the creation of nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and the proposal by Czechoslovakia and the GDR to create a corridor free of these weapons in Central Europe are constructive contributions in this direction. They also expressed joint interest in a further advancement of the Helsinki process.

During the talks, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, Mauno Koivisto invited Gustav Husak to make an official visit to Finland. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The date of the visit is to be decided through diplomatic means.

Award Presentation

LD232009 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1800 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Excerpt] President of the Republic Gustav Husak presented Finnish President Mauno Koivisto at Prague Castle today with the highest Czechoslovak state award, bestowed on the heads of the states: the Order of the White Lion, first class, with a chain.

At the presentation, Gustav Husak praised the personal contribution of Mauno Koivisto to deepening the fraternal relations and cooperation between the two countries and his merits in developing the peaceful foreign policy of Finland.

The Finnish president then presented Gustav Husak with the highest Finnish state award, the Order of the Finnish White Rose, with a chain. He highly appreciated the contribution by Gustav Husak to the reinforcement of Finnish-Czechoslovak relations and friendship between the people of the two countries.

Finnish President Mauno Koivisto today also met the Prague diplomatic corps. [passage omitted]

Politburo Members at Dinner

LD232250 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Gustav Husak gave a festive dinner in Prague Castle this evening in Honor of Mauno Koivisto and his wife. Present were: members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Ladislav Adamec, Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffman, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, and Antonin Kapek, Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the party's Central Committee Presidium; secretaries of the party's Central Committee, Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik; and other figures of our political and public life. [passage omitted]

HLIVKA COMMENTS ON GORBACHEV VISIT, COOPERATION

AU231740 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Apr 87 p 6

[Ivan Hlivka article: "The Material Force of Friendship; A New Stage of Cooperation Between the USSR and the CSSR"]

[Text] The memories of the days in which our homeland played host to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have become forever embedded in our awareness. It is hard to find any other similar event of the last few years that would make such a deep incision into the course of our everyday life, become so imprinted on our minds, and stimulate so many looks at everything that surrounds us and constitutes our life. [paragraph continues]

All the previous visits by highest Soviet representatives were significant for us in that they represented a new impetus to intensify and perfect our mutual relations with the Land of the Soviets and its people; yet Comrade Gorbachev's visit was marked by something that was substantially new that distinguished it from all the previous visits. Let us ponder some of its characteristic features.

Our Ideal [subhead]

Firstly, as has also been noted by of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to our country brought a "large number of fresh ideas and boosts for the joint course of action in developing the socialist society and deepening mutual relations." By its businesslike course and by raising new topics for cooperation between the CPSU and the CPCZ and between the people of the two countries, it pushed to the background any form of ostentatiousness and exaggerated grandeur. It provided a demonstration of the wisdom and level-headedness of the Soviet representative and of his ability to directly join the action, be it in the street or in a factory, in the city or in the countryside, and to competently comment on what he sees and hears. The visit simply was representative of that which uplifts man's spirit, infuses him with strength, and involves him in activity, because it makes him convinced that the cause he is fighting for is the right cause. This is how we can sum up the views of many of those who witnessed this significant event.

When our party leadership stressed that Mikhail Gorbachev's visit and talks represent an "important landmark" in the development of relations between our two parties and states, it had plenty of good reasons for this conclusion. It can even be said that the visit and the talks symbolized the creation of a higher culture of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations, a higher culture which life itself had been calling for. How ludicrous did the malicious speculations of Western propaganda about these relations look against the background of this fact!

When we ponder the course of the visit more deeply, we must without exaggeration draw the conclusion that the sincere interest of our people in deepening our friendship with the Soviet Union was more markedly manifest than in the past. This furnished conclusive evidence of the high level of the internationalist awareness of our population. The bourgeois British newspaper THE TIMES, for example, observed that the "thousands of young Czechoslovaks waving Soviet flags" made an unforgettable impression.

This atmosphere naturally also marked the course and the results of the talks. It made it easier to talk about the successes as well as the problems of cooperation and, above all, about its further prospects. The statement of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the visit notes that "at working meetings and during discussions with the working people, the entire course of the visit confirmed our party's and our people's broad support for the policy of the CPSU and our deep affection [sympatie] for the innovative course of revolutionary transformations being implemented in the Soviet Union." The two sides unanimously reached the conclusion that a further dynamic advancement of our mutual relations is possible and inevitable, that great new opportunities to deepen Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation are opening up in all areas. Specific ways of making effective use of these opportunities were outlined.

Comrade Gorbachev summed up his impressions from the visit in the words: "Our parties' unity, our socialist ideal, and our friendship have become a material force, an integral element of our peoples' awareness."

A Higher Level of Cooperation [subhead]

The visit will surely contribute also to strengthening the internationalist unity of the entire socialist community. This is also the gist of press commentaries by fraternal parties. The visit provided inspiration for many new ways of solving current tasks of developing socialism and promoting coordination among the fraternal parties and countries. Comrade Gorbachev put forward many ideas in this context. That is the first thing.

Second, the visit accentuated experience from deepening cooperation between our countries and the continuous growth of this experience. It showed, above all, that the working people themselves are the protagonists of the dynamization of this process. It was the working people who started to "break" the obstacles standing in the way of a deeper and more direct cooperation between plants and collectives of the two countries. It was on the basis of their efforts that the principle of direct relations between partners gained ground, for example in implementing programs of innovation. This is how direct ties developed a few months ago between the CKD Prague concern and the Elektrosila concern in Leningrad, ties which are already finding their reflection in successes in manufacturing. Only recently the new Skoda-Uralmash joint venture was set up with its headquarters in Plzen. Talks are underway on the formation of an additional 8 joint enterprises and 13 design groups. On top of that, more than 100 enterprises on each side have taken up direct scientific-technical cooperation. Cooperation has been raised to a higher level in other areas as well. The East Slovak region, which maintains intensive ties of cooperation with the Zakarpatye Oblast in the USSR, has gained a lot of experience in this regard. Exemplary is also the cooperation of the Slusovice agricultural cooperative with a kolkhoz in Kharkov Oblast and of the West Slovak "Progress" cooperative with the "Victory" kolkhoz in Saratov Oblast.

This trend has met with support on both sides, which means that cooperation between our working people will reach new heights and have new quality.

On the whole it is possible to say that, looking at Comrade Gorbachev's visit from this viewpoint, it confirmed, inter alia, that it is precisely the exchange of experience from cooperation between fraternal parties and states that is becoming one of the new important qualitative features of the present stage of the development of the world socialist community. It confirmed that a new stage of international interaction has started among the fraternal peoples of the socialist countries, a stage that is marked by the effort to raise the entire system of cooperation and the mechanisms of this cooperation to a higher level. Life itself has compelled us to eliminate outdated forms and methods of cooperation because they are an obstacle to development.

Strengthening Unity [subhead]

It was precisely on the basis of discerning this law of development that our party leadership declared at the 17th CPCZ congress that we must look at everything not only from the national, but also from the international viewpoint. The course of Comrade Husak's talks with Comrade Gorbachev confirmed this. It was confirmed that we are more deeply anchored in international ties than ever before.

The CPCZ realizes that the cardinal problems of socialism that are being tackled at present on the theoretical and practical planes have a profound impact on our ability to contribute to the progressive development of not only of socialism, but of the world in general. We realize that only our success in coming to terms with the tasks which the times have placed before us will increase the coefficient of our influence on international developments. [paragraph continues]

As Comrade Husak stressed; what counts today is to even more forcefully enhance the attractiveness of our system in the eyes of the working people of the world by means of an accelerated scientific-technical, economic, and social development and by enriching our life with new socialist features, thereby strengthening our positions in the international arena.

Therein lies the ulterior motive of the policy that is being enforced by the current leadership of the CPSU and the USSR and by other fraternal parties.

This was also the impetus to draw up the line that was then approved by the 17th congress of our party. The idea which Comrade G. Husak put forward at the congress that the present era confronts us in many respects with new problems and requirements, that we must responsibly assess the situation in which we work, objectively evaluate our accomplishments, and at the same time in a principled communist, frank, and honest fashion point to weak spots and shortcomings that impede our advancement, had precisely this internationalist context.

When we speak in the most general terms, we see that the CPSU and other fraternal parties are dealing with mutually connected problems that have been objectively raised by life and that are determined by the internal and external factors of the present stage of the development of world socialism. We also see that in order to solve these problems it is necessary to more effectively mobilize our entire material and intellectual potential. "The tasks arising from this," stressed the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium at the congress, "must be perceived in their entire revolutionary dimension, as the main battlefield on which the decisions on the further successes of socialism will be made."

The World and Us [subhead]

The reactions of our working people to Comrade Gorbachev's proposals aimed at restoring to health the international situation, eliminating nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, and safeguarding European and world security bear out that they perceive the fate of peace and social progress in close connection with the dynamism of the economic and political developments of the world of socialism. From this, too, follows their growing realization of the essential need for a more coordinated course of action by the socialist countries in the international arena. It is clear to them that on the successful building activity of each socialist country and on the unity, strength, and influence of the entire socialist community hinges the course of the competition between socialism and capitalism and the future of world civilization.

The working people of our country have gained the conviction that their most faithful friend, the Soviet Union, is growing in strength and developing, thereby demonstrating the great viability of the new system and its ability to fulfill increasingly complex tasks. It is the most important defender of healthy, peaceful, and democratic principles in international relations and the main obstacle to the hegemonist ambitions of imperialist reaction. That is why they are looking into the future with confidence and optimism.

They also realize that the countries of the socialist community, including our country, are facing difficult tasks both in the economic field and in international politics. They must overcome real contradictions of life and do so in complex and even dangerous international situations. From this also arises the need to think and act in a new way.

Thinking and Acting a New Way [subhead]

Comrade Gorbachev's call on the fraternal parties to strive to make maximum use of the creative potentials of socialism in the interest of its more dynamic development is the mainstay of his international message. This was the gist of all his ideas voiced in the course of the visit. The reasons for this abound. No one can be indifferent to the way in which the opportunities are used, which our socialist system provides to promote scientific-technical progress. Naturally, for many objective reasons we have not managed to cope with everything. Comrade Gorbachev is absolutely right when he says that, owing to many subjective factors, some negative phenomena occurred repeatedly and that the laws of the development of socialism were neglected. He is also right when he says that we often relied on the automatic functioning of the advantages of our social system. Even today there is a certain relapse into this mode of thinking in the shape of the view held by some people with regard to our probles and the method of their solution when they say that the task now is just to "perfect" what has already been created. In other words, the people who uphold this view regard everything that exists as "flawless."

This, however, is in contradiction with life, with the laws governing the development of socialism. Marx's genius already discerned the laws that breath life into the socialist revolution and among them, in particular, the self-critical attitude of the revolution. Marx asserts that proletarian revolutions "incessantly criticize themselves, continuously interrupt their own course of development, return to that they have seemingly accomplished to start anew, and with cruel consistency ridicule the halfheartedness, weaknesses, and wretchedness of their first attempts" and that precisely this is the way in which they demonstrate their ability.

Food for Thought [subhead]

Socialism has already proven to mankind its viability. However, the experience of fraternal countries demonstrates that it has not, and could not, get around many mistakes either. After all, nothing new is perfect from the start. It was not by coincidence that in his speech in the Palace of Culture Comrade Gorbachev recalled Lenin's words to the effect that more than once we will still have to finetune and even "revise" many things in our system. The affinity between the views of Marx and Lenin is surely not coincidental. What matters now is to put into effect as fully as possible and to further enrich Lenin's notion of socialism.

From this angle our party leadership regards the present as an important period in the life of the people of Czechoslovakia and the USSR, a period in which they wage an active struggle for the restructuring of society under the leadership of their Communist Parties. This, however entails the need to work out the mechanism of restructuring. The main lever of this mechanism is self-evident: it is the further perfection of socialist democracy. This is one of the most important prerequisites of effectively accelerating the progress of the socialist society, unfolding completely the advantages of socialism, and developing the most up-to-date forms of socialist societal organization. This is the way to overcome the braking mechanisms that have come about. As Comrade Gorbachev has explained on several occasions and thoroughly, restructuring does not mean just the renunciation of everything that stands in the way of our advancement but it means, above all, the need to create a new social awareness and a new style and methods of work by party, state, and public agencies and organizations — all of that under the leadership of the Communist Party. Only the party, provided that its system operates without a hitch, is capable of discerning problems, of finding the methods to resolve them, and of spearheading their solution.

It is hard to recall all at once all the ideas that were born or developed in the course of the visit by the highest party representative of the USSR to our homeland. Many of the things that were said during the visit will come to fruition in us only with the passing of time. However, if we were to draw the main conclusion for all of us, we might express it in the following terms -- our role in and responsibility for the development of socialism have increased. We now bear greater responsibility for increasing the impact of socialism on the global social development and for increasing its attractiveness in the eyes of the working people all over the world. It is no longer only us, but the entire communist movement and a formidable part of the world public that are convinced today that socialism is capable of resolving the issues that arouse the concern of mankind. However, it is also known that a great deal depends on whether we will manage to boldly take the path of innovation and to live up to the Leninist notion of socialism and its policy. The visit by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, provided a great deal of inspiration in this respect. This inspiration now only needs to be utilized.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER VIEWS COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD222333 Prague CTK in English 1141 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Prague April 22 (CTK) -- "We are now entering a higher and qualitatively more exacting stage," Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Food Miroslav Toman has said today on the Development of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in agriculture and the food industry.

He told CTK that an essential and new feature of this program-based cooperation are direct contacts between Czechoslovak and Soviet agricultural and other enterprises and scientific centres.

Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union are now beginning to develop cooperation in the application of technological systems in plant production, e.g. Czechoslovak technological systems for the cultivation of grain maize and winter rape have been applied in the Soviet Union. Both sides also seek more effective forms of scientific-technical contacts.

"There are also promising joint solutions in the creation and exploitation of the gene fund of farm animals, in research, development and production of biologically active substances, enzymes, etc. We also seek broad cooperation in the solution of the problems of packaging materials and equipment, in production of machinery for the food industry and other fields. We lay stress on ensuring the necessary links among branches in the framework of the agricultural-industrial complex, division of labour and specialization in the interest of speedy application of the results of science and technology in agricultural and food production," Miroslav Toman said.

STROUGAL RECEIVES RCP'S DINCA 22 Apr

AU222032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1854 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Prague /AGERPRES/ 22/04/87 -- Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal received Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister of Romania, who participated in the 18th session of the Joint Romanian-Czechoslovak Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration.

During the talk, reference was made to the Romanian-Czechoslovak links of economic and technical-scientific collaboration, with emphasis on the need to work for the identification of new possibilities of expanding and deepening mutual economic cooperation, more particularly production specialization and cooperation in production.

The interview occasioned an exchange of messages of salute between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Gustav Husak.

PRAVDA DECRIES AUSTRIAN PROGRAM ON CHURCH

AU220751 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Apr 87 p 5

[Ladislav Picha commentary: "A Bit of Horror -- Austrian Style"]

[Text] What neighboring Austria is going through at present is viewed by Catholic traditionalists with horror: Believers, spearheaded by bishops, are revolting against the Vatican and the pope in person. They are concerned because of the authoritarian methods being used against them. The Austrian media are full of articles, programs, and commentaries about this problem. Even the papal nuncio has administered a serious admonition to Austrian church dignitaries.

This circumstance seems to have prompted the gentlemen from Austrian television (ORF) to serve to its viewers a bit of horror from the other side. They invited a certain Father Anton Hlinka to mix a bit of a hate-filled cocktail. Father Hlinka gave free rein to his imagination. He claimed, among other things, that security members study at the Bratislava School of Divinity. Some Franciscan from Prague was stepping on the gas like James Bond so that security people caught up with him only somewhere in Moravia, and a teacher and a nurse both had something to say about all this.

The gentlemen from the ORF were tactfully reticent about the identity of the author of these horrors. The splendid father emigrated from Czechoslovakia in 1950 and ever since he has been making a living out of sullying his homeland, believers, and even many church officials. Austrian viewers would surely be interested to know that he works for Radio Free Europe. They are familiar with this subversive radio station, they know whom and which cause it serves.

The idea would not even occur to anyone in Czechoslovakia to pass judgment on our neighbor according to the ironic remarks made, for example, by the Bavarian Prime Minister Franz Josef Strauss or according to peevish statements made by traditionalists in the Vatican. Horrors are not one of our specialties. Neither do we use the method "one Austrian said...."

Many an Austrian viewer may assume that the gentlemen from the ORF had no opportunity to obtain true information in our country. They are wrong! An ORF team led by Doctor Otto Herman [spelling as published; the ORF correspondent's name is Otto Hoermannn] visited Bratislava in March. It made a video recording of liturgical rites in the St Elisabeth church, visited the Cyril and Methodius School of Divinity, and spoke to church officials. The gentlemen even accepted the faculty's invitation for lunch; they ate well, had something to drink, and engaged in friendly conversation. There were no traces of horror then. The Czechoslovak Television staff was accommodating and met all their demands.

What if Austrian policemen, too, underwent some theological schooling according to Father Hlinka's recipe? The Austrian Parliament would perhaps not have to hold a session about their handling of demonstrators. Instead of Father Hlinka, the gentlemen from the ORF might as well call Otto Habsburg himself. He, too, resides in Munich and will surely have the same things to say about us as Father Hlinka -- he might only do so less arrogantly. Turncoats are worse than those who turned them around [Poturcenec horsi od Turka], according to an old Slovak proverb.

It is interesting that the gentlemen from the ORF always come up with such horrors when relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria are improving. Or are we supposed to regard it as a coincidence that they presented this horror on the eve of the private visit of Federal Chancellor Mr Franz Vranitzky to Czechoslovakia, in the course of which he also met with our state representatives?

VISITING ZAMBIAN FM HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

LD232352 Prague CTK in English 2225 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Prague April 22 (CTK) -- "We came to consolidate our cooperation and reaffirms our friendship", head of the delegation of the Frontline States' foreign ministers Zambian Foreign Minister Luke Mwananshiku told a press conference here today.

The delegation also held talks in Prague on the situation in the south of Africa and questions of disarmament in Europe.

The members of the delegation agreed that the Frontline States have been striving to "consolidate their offensive" and their ability "to help one another in decreasing our dependence of the South African Republic". In this connection they appreciated the solidarity of the Czechoslovak people and the Government with the struggle of the nations of southern Africa for freedom, independence and social progress.

They expressed the hope that the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states will lead to an improvement of the situation in the world and particularly in Europe. However, they also pointed to the danger that the forces of imperialism will seek new possible hotbeds of international tension and mentioned that the South African Republic most likely has at its disposal its own nuclear potential supplied by the USA.

The ministers stressed that the main problem of the south of Africa is the "destabilization caused by the South African regime...trying to destroy our economic infrastructure".

The ministers stated that "the situation in the South African Republic has been deteriorating...Pretoria is trying to reform its regime but the issue in southern Africa is democracy -- political rights, the majority rule" etc.

The only way of achieving positive changes in the South African Republic is the elimination of apartheid by the people of southern Africa, through the armed struggle, as the masses are against the Pretoria regime in principle. Later in the day the delegation ended its visit to Czechoslovakia and left for Romania.

LEADERS ATTEND CEREMONY ON LENIN BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

LD230132 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1800 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Excerpt] A gala meeting was held in the National Theater in Prague today to mark the 117th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, organized by the CPCZ Central Committee and the city party committee in Prague, the Central Committees of the National Front of the CSSR and the Czech SR, the Federal Assembly, the Czech National Council, the Federal and the Czech Government and the City Committee of the National Front in Prague.

Present at the assembly were Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; other members of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Ladislav Adamec, Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, and Josef Kempny; and Josef Haman and Frantisek Pitra, candidate Presidium members of the party central committee; Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Findrich Polednik, secretaries of the party central committee; Zdenek Horeni, secretariat member of the party central committee; and other representatives. [passage omitted]

Bratislava Celebration

LD231612 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] The working people and young people of Bratislava and the West Slovak Region recalled the 117th anniversary of the birth of the leader of the world proletariat, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, at a gala meeting. Present at the meeting were Comrades Josef Lenart, Peter Colotka, Miloslav Hruskovic, Ignac Janak, Viliam Salgovic, and other representatives.

Comrade Elena Litvajova described in a gala speech the importance of the immortal work of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. She said that the entire work of the great Lenin represented a priceless wealth of ideas, attitudes, manners, and ways of tackling creative revolutionary tasks.

HUSAK AWARDS ORDER OF LABOR TO FILM DIRECTOR

LD231530 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1100 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] President of the Republic Gustav Husak has awarded (Bohumil Steiner), director of the Gottwaldov Film Studio, the order of labor on his 60th birthday for his many years of committed political and public work in responsible party and economic posts. This high state award, together with a congratulatory letter from Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCA Central Committee, was presented to him today in Prague by federal deputy premier Matej Lucan.

FOREIGN DELEGATES GREET FDGB CONGRESS SESSIONS

Praise Congress Issues

LD232320 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1247 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Berlin, 23 Apr (ADN) -- The 11th FDGB Congress continued its debate on Thursday afternoon in Berlin's Palace of the Republic after a break. In the morning, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, spoke. Harry Tisch thanked Erich Honecker for his words and described them as an important political tool for the trade unionists. Gerhard Sorge, engine driver at the Frankfurt (Oder) engine garage, and Professor Dr Horst Aurich from the Karl-Marx-Stadt Technical University, also spoke in the morning. [passage omitted]

Cuba's working people favor a broad unity of the international workers' and trade union movement in the struggle for peace, disarmament, a just solution to the problem of the foreign debt, and the application of a new world economic order, stressed Rene Penalver, second secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions. He affirmed the support of the working people of his country for the young revolution in Nicaragua and for the people in El Salvador. [passage omitted]

Congratulations and greetings of solidarity from the Arab trade union movement were conveyed by Ahmad abu Bakr Jallud, secretary general of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions. He paid tribute to the GDR's attitude of solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people.

Abdoulaye L. Dialla [name as received], assistant secretary general of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU), stressed that the working people of Africa have a very high regard for the concrete proof of active solidarity. He addressed an urgent appeal to all freedom and peace-loving forces to implement comprehensive and pressing sanctions against the apartheid regime.

Pascal Luvualu, general secretary of the National Association of Working People of Angola, addressed thanks to the delegates for their solidarity in the struggle against aggression by the South African racists.

He brought to the congress greetings from his struggling people and those comrades who, like Nelson Mandela, have been in prison for 25 years, but also of the current youngest prisoner, Eric Mtshali, who is 11 years old, member of the Executive Committee of the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU) said.

Kang Jong Bal [name as received], vice chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, spoke of the peace proposals by his country to defuse the situation on the Korean peninsula.

The fraternal relations between the Ethiopian and GDR trade unions have deepened further and support the development in his country, Tadesse Tamirat, chairman of the All-Ethiopia Trade Union (AETU) said.

Le Phong [name as received], secretary of the Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions Central Committee, paid tribute to the GDR's active contribution to strengthening the socialist community. [passage omitted]

On behalf of the 2.3 million members of the FDJ and 1.4 million young and Thaelmann pioneers, Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, assured the congress that the young people welcomed wholeheartedly the proposed social measures and would work with all their strength to produce the necessary means. [passage omitted]

In the evening session, further foreign delegations conveyed greetings and good wishes. Louis Viannet [name as received], secretrary of the French Trade Union Federation CGT, who as the first to speak, referred to the historically deep relations of friendship and solidarity between the CGT and the FDGB.

Rusi Kararusinov, secretary of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, paid tribute to the trade unions in the GDR as an influential organization which enjoys high regard and authority in the international trade union movement.

Kumitru Ionas, deputy chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, said that the FDGB's work which aims to bring about the economic and social strengthening of the GDR and improve the living standard of the people is being followed with lively interest in Romania.

Polish Official Speaks

LD232339 Warsaw PAP in English 0021 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, April 22 -- A delegation of All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ), headed by PUWP CC Political Bureau member and OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz, represents Poland's trade union movement at the 11th congress of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions (FDGB) that started here.

On the first day of the debates Miodowicz extended greetings from over seven million of Polish unionists to the congress.

Recalling in short the history of the reborn trade union movement in Poland, he said, inter alia: "About five years ago we started to rebuild Poland's class trade unions, based on socialism, independent from administration, self-governing, fighting for social justice, defending the rights and interests of all the working people in our country. Last year's congress of reborn Polish trade unions confirmed the rightness of the chosen road of development and marked the beginning of a qualitatively new stage in the activity of our trade union movement, the stage consisting in activating the trade unions in the process of implementing the principles of economic reform and further democratization of public life in Poland."

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS DIALOGUE POLICY IN WASHINGTON

AU211755 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] Washington (ADN) -- This weekend in Washington Professor Claus Montag, chairman of the GDR Council for U.S. Research, spoke on the GDR's contribution to developing a constructive dialogue in the interest of safeguarding peace in the current situation. In his address to the participants in the annual congress of the International Associations for International Studies, he explained particularly the latest proposals submitted by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl on the creation of a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe. Professor Montag stressed that the GDR proposal would provide special support for the Soviet-American negotiations on eliminating nuclear weapon systems in Europe.

HONECKER SENDS NUCLEAR WEAPONS MESSAGE TO SCHMITT

LD231437 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0920 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin (West) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, sent a letter to Horst Schmitt, chairman of the SEW, on the initiative of the SED, SPD, and CPCZ on the establishment of a nuclear weapons-free corridor, DIE WAHRHEIT reports on Thursday. The proposal is described there as an appropriate and realistic way of eliminating all nuclear weapons along the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Such an accord would reduce the danger of a military incident, which would at once have the most catastrophic consequences in central Europe, where the two alliances stand directly opposite each other in the narrowest area.

The SED, SPD, and CPCZ are convinced that this initiative can give a new impetus to the struggle for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, the prevention of the arms race in space, and the reduction of conventional arms and armed forces in Europe. It would thus contribute to the implementation of the proposals submitted in Reykjavik and in the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact states. An accord on a nuclear weapons-free corridor could open up the path to an expanding nuclear weapons-free zone, with the participation of other countries.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK PAYS VISIT, MEETS OFFICIALS

Czechoslovak Paper Reports

AU192052 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Apr 87 p 7

["CH"-attributed Berlin report: "Dynamic Development of Relations; Negotiations Between CSSR and GDR Foreign Ministers"]

[Text] Berlin -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, arrived on Monday [13 April] in Berlin for an official friendly visit to the GDR. On the same day he began talks with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

During the talks the two representatives briefed each other on the successes in building socialism in both countries and on the fulfillment of conclusions adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 11th SED Congress for accelerating socio-economic development. They also evaluated the current development of relations between the CSSR and GDR in the context of the new proposals presented by Mikhail Gorbachev during his visit to the CSSR, and assessed the topical issues of international politics. The ministers appraised the high level attained in the development of mutual cooperation -- the highest and most dynamic cooperation in the entire history of mutual relations between the two states. They stressed that these relations are based on mutual equal rights, on independence, trust, and mutual respect, as well as on the many years of well-proven cooperation.

They stated that political relations reflect the high level of collaboration of both party and state agencies, and social organizations, and the full conformity of views on topical problems which was also confirmed in discussions on international issues.

Last year contacts in the economic sphere amounted to R2.86 billion; 42 percent of this was accounted for by production within the framework of specialization and cooperation.

In the evening O. Fischer gave a dinner in honor of the guest from Czechoslovakia; during the dinner both foreign ministers delivered speeches.

B. Chnoupek stated that we are getting inspiration for our plan to accelerate our economic and social development, particularly from the Soviet example. He welcomed the new Soviet disarmament proposals presented in Prague by Mikhail Gorbachev. Then he recalled the joint CSSR-GDR proposal to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl to open negotiations on the establishment of a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe. Concluding his speech, he stressed that Europe and the whole world now face new hope.

O. Fischer stated, with regard to the international situation, that the most important task is to prevent a nuclear catastrophe which would mean perdition for all mankind. He welcomed the new Soviet disarmament proposals, presented by Mikhail Gorbachev in Prague, calling them an example of sincere effort to achieve disarmament and to install lasting peace. It is necessary to put an end to feverish armament. In this respect, a speedy agreement on the zero option of the issue of intermediate-range missiles in Europe without any subsidiary conditions would be an encouraging step, O. Fischer said. He added that, as is known, the CSSR and GDR efforts for easing the military confrontation are oriented toward establishing a chemical-weapon-free zone in central Europe, and a nuclear weapon-free corridor on the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. It would not only be our states that would welcome the FRG Government's willingness to join our efforts to free the densely populated center of our continent of nuclear and chemical mass-destruction weapons as a first step, and to make this the first effective step for further disarmament, Oskar Fischer stressed.

Fischer Toast at Dinner

AU191956 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Apr 87 p 3

["Toast by Oskar Fischer," given at a dinner in honor of CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek in East Berlin on 13 April: "Disarmament Dialogue is the Contribution to our Peace Program"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek, dear Comrade Maria Chnoupkova, dear Czechoslovak comrades and friends:

Please allow me to warmly welcome you once again. We are very glad that you here and hope that you are as comfortable here as we always are in your country.

Berlin is currently celebrating its 750th anniversary. However manifold the results of the evaluation of its historical epochs may be, there remains the indisputable fact that the decades of worker-peasant power, the period since the eighth party congress in particular, have changed Berlin more to benefit its citizens than in the previous centuries. This demonstrates what creative achievements man is able to attain when freed from the chains of exploitation.

New Dimensions in Fraternal Cooperation [subhead]

Dear Czechoslovak comrades, it is our joint concern to add a further building block to the imposing edifice of close, fruitful relations between our states. The new dimensions of fraternal cooperation are manifest in all spheres. This year's goods exchange, for instance, will reach a value of nearly R3 billion. Specialization and cooperation account for over 42 percent while the metal working industry accounts for over 50 percent. Dear Comrade Minister, for the GDR cooperation has a high value which has risen in keeping with the extent to which the tasks in both countries have become more demanding.

We are aware of the mobilizing effect that emanates from the meetings between Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak and from the militant community of the two Marxist-Leninist parties. In all spheres of life, in the national economy, in science, education and culture, in sports and traveling, as well as in tourism, friendly cooperation is the norm in our republic.

Unanimity With Regard to All Issues Discussed [subhead]

The "CSSR Days" which have just concluded are clear proof of this. The extraordinary performance of all participants, the great attractiveness of the more than 70 events for the Berliners and their visitors were an important highlight in the intellectual and cultural life of our capital. They deepened the friendly feelings that our peoples cherish for each other. Another highlight will be the "Friendship Week of the GDR and CSSR Youth" which will take place in Hradec Kralove in June. In this way, the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, the 10th anniversary of which will shortly be celebrated, is being put into practice.

Dear Comrade Chnoupek, the unanimity that has again become evident in today's discussion makes us confident that the relations between the GDR and CSSR will continue to develop dynamically and to deepen for the benefit of our peoples. This is also helping to strengthen the community of socialist states and their cooperation in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, and to increase the attractiveness of socialism.

Dear comrades and friends: Our republic, the foreign policy of which -- like that of the CSSR and all other socialist countries -- is aimed at peace, is contributing with all its strength to the struggle to solve the most important question of our time -- the prevention of the destruction of mankind in a nuclear inferno.

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary, has again submitted new proposals in your capital of Prague, which would immediately lead to lasting peace and security if they met with the sincere willingness to bring about disarmament and detente on the other side. It is impressive with how much sense of responsibility the Soviet Union picks up every, absolutely every, argument advanced in the West and submits constructive offers. This is manifest, for example, in its readiness to start discussing the questions of the reduction and subsequent elimination of the increased-range operative and tactical missiles of both sides in Europe without linking this with the progress and results of the negotiations that are intended to lead to a zero-option in intermediate-range missiles of the USSR and the United States in Europe.

Picking Up the Latest USSR Proposal [subhead]

This is also true for questions of verification, where the Soviet Union is prepared to go further than the United States. Those who are seeking constructive solutions will find them once again in Mikhail Gorbachev's recent proposals. Now the world expects Secretary of State George Shultz, on behalf of the U.S. Administration, to be equally constructive in the talks that began in Moscow today.

The GDR fully supports our community's peace program. Disarmament initiatives of our states are meeting with such a great resonance and unrestricted approval among people who show good will because they are fully in keeping with mankind's yearning to live and work in secure and lasting peace. This hope is brought nearer to its fulfillment by strengthening the socialist community. This is why the GDR's foreign policy activities continue to serve this end.

At the same time we are helping to bring together all forces of peace in a coalition of reason and realism. We continue the political dialogue so as to contribute to bringing about a change for the better in the international arena and to developing the international relations in the spirit of peaceful coexistence and detente. The GDR regards it as its special responsibility to do everything so that war will never again emanate from German soil but only peace.

An end must be put to the arms race. The USSR proposal to free the world from all nuclear weapons by the year 2000, and the Warsaw Pact's offer of conventional disarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals would be decisive steps for banishing the dangers that threaten peace.

Agreement on Zero Option Without Ifs and Buts [subhead]

An early agreement on the zero option without ifs and buts would be an encouraging step in this direction.

The attitude to this proposal is a kind of acid test for the genuine striving for detente and disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security. Now the United States and their NATO partners are to take a realistic approach. Now they finally must prove that their goal is to safeguard peace through joint disarmament and not to consistently seek new objections to this course. In this process the socialist states do not exclude any kind of weapons and -- I repeat this once again -- they are prepared to accept comprehensive disarmament control.

The efforts of the GDR and the CSSR to create a chemical weapon-free zone in Central Europe and a nuclear weapon-free corridor on the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO are also aimed at lessening the chance of military confrontation. It would not only be our two peoples and states that would welcome the FRG Government's willingness to unite their efforts with ours in order to liberate first the densely populated center of our continent from nuclear and chemical mass destruction weapons and to make this ultimately the starting point for further disarmament steps.

Dear comrades and friends: The tasks we are facing are not small, but nevertheless we are determined and confident. In this spirit I ask you to raise your glasses with me and drink:

-- to the indestructible militant alliance of our Marxist-Leninst parties and the well-being of their leading representatives, Comrades Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak;

-- to the unswerving friendship and further fruitful cooperation between our peoples nd states;

-- to peace in the world;

-- to your health, dear Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek, to the health of your wife, and to the well-being of all those who are present.

Chnoupek Toast at Dinner

AU201958 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Apr 87 p 2

[Toast given by CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek at dinner given in his honor by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer in Berlin on 13 April]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Minister, esteemed Comrade [Mrs] Fischer, comrades, dear friends:

Permit me on behalf of my wife and my self to once more thank you for the invitation to pay an official friendship visit to the GDR, for the cordial welcome, for the traditional comradely atmosphere of our talks, and for the invitation to this festive dinner.

Our meetings always confirm the unity of the policy of our two countries. They contribute to the deepening of the collaboration between the socialist states on the basis of the principles of Marxist-Leninism, of socialist internationalism, of the equality of rights, independence, confidence and mutual respect. Thus they are fulfilling in both meaning and spirit our friendship treaty, the 10th anniversary of which we are commemorating this year.

We are thus making a joint contribution to the fulfillment of the tasks which result from the decisions following the talks between the general secretaries, Comrades Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak.

Dear Comrade Minister,

We come to your country at a significant time for the peoples of Czechoslovakia -- immediately after the visit of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. Our people welcomed the high guest spontaneously, with cordial enthusiasm. It was a sincere expression of respect for the peace efforts, for the new course of the Soviet Communists in the revolutionary restructuring of their society.

"We regard this approach" as Comrade Husak stressed at the festive event, "as a principled contribution of international scope to solving the theoretical and practical questions of socialist construction, to the strengthening of the attractiveness and influence of socialism throughout the entire world."

We let ourselves be guided by this paragon in our strategy of accelerated economic, social and societal development.

A Worthy Example of Joint Work [subhead]

Esteemed Comrade Minister,

We are meeting at a time of extraordinarily dynamic relations between our countries.

Our political relations reflect the high level of cooperation between our party - state organs and social organizations.

The GDR is our second most important partner in the economic sphere.

Some R3 billion turnover, a figure that you just mentioned, 42 percent of which involves product specialization and cooperation -- this is a worthy example of our joint work. At the same time, however, it obliges us to reach even greater achievements. We have the proper opportunities for this, inter alia in cooperation in third markets and in asserting the intensification processes.

Our relations in the spheres of culture, science, education, the health service as well as our sports contacts are also developing successfully.

In addition to the massive scope of tourist traffic they contribute considerably to the two peoples' getting to know one another and to the consolidation of their fraternal solidarity. We are glad that we, too, with the recently concluded Czechoslovak days in the GDR, have been able to contribute to the festivities to mark the 750th anniversary of the founding of Berlin.

Dear Comrade Minister,

We are living at a time in which the peace offensive of the socialist countries exerts a substantial influence on the world situation and in which the new way of political thinking is entering international relations. The Soviet Union is the supporter of this activity. This was made clear once again in the extremely significant proposals announced by Comrade Gorbachev in Prague. We have sincerely welcomed them.

This complex of important disarmament appeals represents a continuation of the notable statement of 15 January last year. The far-reaching projects of Reykjavik are still on the negotiating table. After the recent proposals for an independent solution to the question of intermediate range missiles we now welcome a new initiative not just because it directly affects our two countries, but because it also affects Europe and worldwide disarmament in general.

Corridor Proposal Is a Step to Arms Limitation [subhead]

What is involved is the elimination of operative-tactical missiles, the proposal, after the signing of the Soviet-American agreement on the itermediate range missiles, for withdrawing from our territory those missiles that have been stationed here as a countermeasure to the stationing of the Pershing II and cruise missiles.

In this context we support the position that disarmament must be carried out under strict control, including on-site inspection. This involves the most radical concept to date of the verification process. It multiplies the credibility of everything that is being proposed.

We are also ready to participate in the proposed meeting of the foreign ministers of the CSCE participating states in Vienna. This could also decide on the start of comprehensive talks on a radical reduction of tactical nuclear weapons systems, armed forces and conventional arms, which, after all, is also what is contained in the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact member states.

We would like to particularly recall our joint proposal for setting up a nuclear-free corridor in Central Europe. Thus we are widening the concept of regional measures for arms limitation. By doing so we are offering an additional opportunity of expanding the dialogue in a place where it is most needed. This opportunity makes it possible to cut down the arms race without any extraordinary effort and to thus provide a constructive answer.

It is in this context that we appreciate the support of the Soviet Union, its readiness to guarantee the nuclear-arms free status of the corridor and to respect it and withdraw all nuclear means from it. We regard as an example worthy of imitation the Soviet approach to the problem of eliminating chemical weapons, halting their manufacture, the fact that the Soviet Union does not store such weapons outside Soviet territory, and the setting up of facilities for their destruction. The other countries of the Warsaw Pact have as is well known, never produced nor stored such weapons.

In sum, these new Prague initiatives, which involved vitally important issues, constitute a higher stage in the efforts for peace and security and for a breakthrough in disarmament. These initiatives adopt a stand on them in their entire complexity, create a favorable climate in the entire disarmament process and make it possible to overcome the deadlock in the disarmament problem.

USSR Initiative Offers New Chance for Mankind [subhead]

These initiatives immediately respond to something to which Western Europe pointed in the past, the imbalance between short-range missiles and chemical weapons. Hence a new chance is opening up for Europe and all of humanity. It would be inexcusable not to use it. It would thus accord with a realistic way of thinking and with the farsightedness of states to give a constructive reply. We would like to believe that after the first few positive reactions, practical steps of the same nature will follow.

Esteemed Comrade Minister, the Warsaw Pact plays an unmistakable role in the peace-forming process. But the old-new doctrines and concepts of transferring armaments to outer space, preserving the illusion of the deterrent effect of the nuclear threat, implementing the so-called European defense initiative as well as all other attempts to achieve military-strategic superiority unfortunately conflict with the interests of peace. We regard as particularly anachronistic and dangerous to peace all statements that call in question the borders existing in Europe, propagate revanchism or refer to the openness of the so-called German question.

We are treading the opposite way. We endorse a Europe of peace, security, and cooperation, an atmosphere of detente. Our positions at the Vienna follow-up meeting and the proposals we submit there with respect to all "baskets" pursue the same objective. This also fully applies to our joint initiative for convening an economic forum in Prague.

Solidarity with the South African Patriots [subhead]

I note with pleasure that the CSSR and the GDR maintain joint foreign policy positions concerning the solution of the situation in all existing hotbeds of tension, whether these are in the Near and Middle East, Southeast Asia, South Africa, or Central America. We are in solidarity with the policy of the nonaligned countries as well as with all the peoples struggling against imperialism, racialism, neocolonialism, and apartheid.

Esteemed Comrade Minister, I am convinced that our constructive talks will constitute another contribution to deepening the fraternal ties between our parties, countries, and peoples.

I raise my glass to:

-- the leading force of our countries, the SED and the CPCZ,
-- the well-being of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council,
-- your health, your successes in work and personal life, the health of your wife, and the health and success of all those present here.

KADAR CONCLUDES 3-DAY VISIT TO SWEDEN

Meets With Goteborg Officials

LD232126 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Goteborg, April 23 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, on the final day of his visit to Sweden, visited Goteborg. The general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party arrived at the central railway station of the Swedish municipality where he and the personalities accompanying him were received by Ake Norling, governor of Goteborg and Bohus County, and Jorgen Linder, chairman of the Municipal Council of Goteborg. The guests were accompanied to Goteborg by Sven Hulterstroem, minister of transport and communications, and Ragnar Dromberg, Sweden's ambassador to Hungary.

The program began with a luncheon given by the municipal council in honour of Janos Kadar, and then the general secretary of the HSWP held an informal conversation with the leaders of the city and the county.

During a brief sight-seeing tour the guests had the chance to see the major industrial center, Sweden's largest freight harbour.

In the afternoon Janos Kadar and the personalities accompanying him visited the headquarters of the Volvo concern. The guests were received by the company managers. This was followed by a visit to the factory where the lines producing the cars were shown. Then Volvo managers gave a briefing on factory activity.

The Volvo concern, 60 years old this year, has extensive relations with Hungarian firms. Cooperation with the Nikex foreign trade company began with an agreement signed nearly 20 years ago. The Metalimpex trade company purchased vehicle axles last year to a value of about 2 million dollars, while Nikex sold components for land-moving machinery to the value of one million dollars. Hungary purchases lorries and passenger cars, vehicle components and agricultural implements from Sweden.

Volvo operates a joint venture producing small Landrovers together with the Csepel car factory of Budapest and the Mogurt trading company. Cooperation between the Swedish firm and Mogurt on third markets is traditional. Most significant joint sales are to Iraq, Angola, Ethiopia, Malaysia and Dubai.

After the visit to the company headquarters the three day program in Sweden ended with a reception given by Ake Norling in honour of Janos Kadar. In the evening hours the general secretary of the HSWP and the personalities accompanying him left for home on a special Malev Hungarian Airlines flight. Present at the airport for their departure were Sven Hulterstroem, Ragnar Dromberg, Ake Norling and Jorgen Linde.

It is expected that the successful negotiations conducted for three days on end will be continued in Budapest. Janos Kadar presented an invitation to Ingvar Carlsson, Sweden's prime minister, to pay an official visit to Hungary, which he accepted.

Returns to Budapest

LD232130 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Excerpts] After ending his visit to Sweden, Janos Kadar has arrived home this evening. Geza Foldvari reports from Ferihegy Airport:

[Foldvari] Janos Kadar, general secretary of the party and member of the Presidential Council, landed at Ferihegy Airport at 2115. [passage omitted]

Janos Kadar and his entourage were met at the airport by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the party, both members of the Politburo; Matyas Szuros, Central Committee secretary; Geza Kotai, director of the International Department of the Central Committee; Janos Kamara, minister of the interior; Lajos Urban, minister of transport; and Gyula Horn, state secretary for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The temporary charge d'affairs of the Budapest Swedish Embassy was also present.

2-DAY USSR ECONOMIC, S&T COOPERATION SESSION HELD

LD212126 Budapest MTI in English 0945 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 21 (MTI) -- The 36th session of the Hungarian-Soviet inter-governmental committee for economic and technical-scientific cooperation began Tuesday in the parliament building with a plenary session. The delegations are led by Deputy Prime Ministers Jozsef Marjai and Aleksey Antonov, the co-chairmen of the committee. Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary, is also participating in the work.

In the course of talks the sides are to review implementation of agreements reached at meetings between party and state leaders of the two countries, and the fulfilment of resolutions passed at the previous sessions of the committee. They are to evaluate results to date in developing direct relations between Hungarian and Soviet companies and unions, and of founding joint ventures. Negotiating sides are to examine the fulfilment to date of inter-governmental agreements signed for the production of olefins and its derivatives, their mutual deliveries, and the manufacture of plant protecting agents, artificial fertilizers and other chemical products.

The sides are to discuss measures aimed at improving the technical standard and quality of mutually delivered products, the signing of civil law agreements related to the agreements of the complex programme of the CMEA member states, and the tasks necessary for concluding further civil law contracts.

Agreements Examined

LD230522 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 22 (MTI) -- The 36th session of the Hungarian-Soviet intergovernmental committee for economic and technological-scientific cooperation ended in Budapest's Parliament Wednesday with the signing of a protocol. The protocol was signed by Hungarian Deputy prime Minister Jozsef Marjai and Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Aleksey Antonov, co-chairmen of the committee. Present was Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the USSR to Hungary.

The work of the session centered on the examination of implementation of the agreements reached at the meetings in June and November 1986 by the general secretaries of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and at the prime ministers' meeting in December 1986, together with the definition of further tasks. The committee gave a positive evaluation of achievements to date. Attainment of targeted objectives, and the expansion of Hungarian-Soviet economic and technological-scientific cooperation will make an increasing contribution to fulfiling the tasks facing the two national economies.

The committee approved the thematics of the proposals to be elaborated to the end of the year to perfect bilateral cooperation. It noted the reports and proposals presented by the responsible bodies of the two countries involving a more complete use of Hungarian production capacities through deliveries of Soviet new materials, components and other products.

The committee heard a briefing on reconstruction of Hungarian factories with Soviet participation and of Soviet factories with Hungarian participation, as well as on opportunities for cooperation between Hungarian and Soviet companies on the markets of third countries.

A positive evaluation was given of the fact that the planning bodies of the two countries had agreed to expand commodity turnover set down as part of the long term trade agreement as taking place between 1987 and 1990 by nearly 1,000 million roubles. further opportunities are to be sought with regard to an additional expansion of mutual commodity deliveries.

The committee examined work so far aimed at developing direct relations between associations, companies and organizations and to set up joint ventures. It concluded that these activities have speeded up and become increasingly extended in the two countries. There are direct relations between 100 companies and 72 have already signed documents verifying cooperation.

It was confirmed that the new forms of cooperation must be based upon the interests of the companies involved. During the time of the meeting, contracts on setting up two new Hungarian-Soviet joint ventures and one joint designing office were signed. A joint venture to manufacture packaging materials and to package products has been set up by the Volanpack Hungarian and the Littara Soviet firm, to be headquartered in Vilnius. The second will be headquartered in Budapest, and will develop and manufacture integrated circuits. It has been set up by the Mikroelectronics company and the Telecommunications Technology Cooperative of Hungary, and by the Nauchni Center Association and the Electrozagranpostvka companies of the Soviet Union. The joint designing office has been set up to develop light sources, and the co-founders and Tungsram Ltd of Budapest and the Iskra Association of Lvov.

There was a report on cooperation in the manufacture of the new model Zaz passenger car which is under negotiation by Soviet, Hungarian and Bulgarian companies. Negotiations on planned cooperation to clarify technological and economic issues is to be continued.

The committee studied cooperation based on inter-governmental collaboration in the manufacture and exchange delivery of Olefin products and gave a commission to continue the work. It also evaluated the implemenation of the inter-governmental agreement on manufacture and deliveries of plant protection agents and fertilizers and further tasks.

The committee concluded that there have been favourable results in agro-industrial cooperation. Inter-portfolio technological and scientific agreements to run to 1990 signed on 32 themes include the selection and breeding of new hybrid crops and livestock, and the establishment of modern food industry production technologies. Direct relations have been set up between Hungarian and Soviet farms in corn growing and poultry farming, while chances for setting up joint ventures in seed management, vegetable and fruit growing and processing and flower growing are being examined. The committee stipulated it the task of the bodies involved to accelerate implementation of the contents of the agro-industrial cooperation and development agreement signed in January 1986, and to disclose as yet unexploited possibilities in cooperation in the food economy.

At the meeting it was agreed that in order to mutually expand commodity turnover, expanding market research was a primary task, as was product advertisement, improving the supply of spare parts for machinery and expansion of technical servicing.

The situation of concluding contracts related to the comprehensive programme of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance member countries in scientific and technological progress was examined. It was deemed positive that the Hungarian and Soviet ministries and nation-wide authorities had already concluded several accords and signed contracts for the five year plan period running from 1986 to 1990 in order to implement 102 themes related to the five main trends of the comprehensive programme.

The committee preliminarily approved the agenda of its forthcoming 37th session, to be held in Moscow. Aleksey Antonov met with Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, secretary of the Central Committee.

USSR's Antonov Departs

LD231134 Budapest MTI in English 0740 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 23 (MTI) -- Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Aleksey Antonov, chairman of the Soviet section of the Hungarian-Soviet inter-governmental commission for economic and technical-scientific cooperation, who attended the 36th session of the commission in Budapest, left Hungary Thursday.

Aleksey Antonov was seen off at Ferihegy airport by Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, the co-chairman of the commission.

NEMETH, USSR'S LIGACHEV DISCUSS COOPERATION ISSUES

LD231539 Budapest MTI in English 1355 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 23 (MTI) -- Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, held talks with Yegor Ligachev, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and secretary of the Central Committee, in Budapest Thursday.

Yegor Ligachev gave information on implementation of the resolutions from the 27th CPSU Congress and the Soviet transformation process. Karoly Nemeth stressed that the Hungarian Communists are sincerely interested in the revolutionary renewal under way in the Soviet Union, and support the policy of principle pursued by the CPSU. He briefed his partner on the execution of the decisions passed at the 13th HSWP Congress, and work to accelerate economic development.

The parties discussed issues of cooperation between the HSWP and the CPSU, and on the dynamically developing manysided relations of the two countries. They expressed the intention to continue to pay particular attention to intensifying cooperation and spreading up-to-date forms. It was underlined that the two parties give added importance to the careful study of the individual and collective experiences of the socialist countries.

The talks, marked by a cordial comradely atmosphere, were attended by Istvan Petrovszki, head of the HSWP Central Committee department of party and mass organizations, and Istvan Oszi, deputy head of the Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department. Present was Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

Ligachev Addresses Factory Workers

LD231807 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Excerpts] This afternoon Yegor Ligachev visited the Budapest factory of SZIM [Machine tool Industry works]. [passage omitted]

Yegor Ligachev met factory workers and gave a speech. Speaking about changes taking place in the Soviet Union, he said that the country has entered into a new phase of development. The essence of the changes is not the negation of all experiences previously gained, but the perfection of creation, the advancement of socialism. The transformation of Soviet economic management is on the agenda and the mode of management will change; instead of continuously commanding, it will be of a guiding character. The political essence of the change is the democratization of all areas of social life, said Lgiachev. The CPSU Central Committee secretary spoke about sociopolitical publicity, as well as about strengthening criticism and self-criticism. He emphasized that what is at issue is not a campaign to uncover the guilty, but a serious well-considered analysis of social practice. Possibilities for public opinion to influence the processes taking place in the country will expand in the future.

After this, Yegor Ligachev assessed his visit to hungary. He said that several things have aroused the attention of the Soviet delegation, including the results of agriculture, the wide variety and competitiveness of industrial goods, as well as the market's saturation with consumer goods to a high level.

In his talks with Karoly Nemeth, there was agreement that there was a possibility for the significant expansion of trade turnover, for the envlivening of agro-industrial cooperation, and for Soviet participation in investments that aim to extract Hungarian raw materials of fundamental importance. We have also found a mutually advantageous solution for easing the burdens of Hungarian purchases on the hard currency markets, Yegor Ligachev concluded.

KADAR, LOSONCZI GREET DPRK LEADER ON BIRTHDAY

LD162136 Budapest MTI in English 2028 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 14 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, have sent a telegram of greetings to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

LOSONCZI CABLES SYRIAN LEADER ON NATIONAL DAY

AU211736 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Apr 87 p 21

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, expressed their good wishes in a telegram addressed to President Hafiz al-Asad and Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the proclamation of the Syrian Arab Republic, the country's national day.

ROLE OF PARTY MEMBERS IN ECONOMIC REFORM

AU231132 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Apr 87 p 3

[Article by Jeno Farago: "Reform and Political Work"]

[Excerpts] The following remarkable conclusion was voiced at a meeting of party workers: "There are places where the party is alive only in management, and not in the basic organization." This is a criticism directed at basic organizations with an active leadership and a passive membership, of whom only a very limited proportion are actually engaged in regular party work.

Although this phenomenon is not characteristic of the basic party organizations, it is, nevertheless, worthy of our attention -- from two points of view. First, we are not living in times when the party membership can afford to relax and withdraw anywhere. Second, conditions of party work have changed to such an extent that some party organization are still searching for ways to adjust to them. In such a situation there is the danger that only the leadership is active and that some party members step aside, not out of indifference, but because they cannot work in the old way anymore and they still do not know how to work in the new way.

Although rarely, one can still come across views that question the role of the party in preparing and influencing economic decisions; however, our main problem today is not the need to prove the indispensability of politics, but rather to clearly justify that, as always, the economy and politics are also inseparably linked together in the period of reforms. Making new development concepts and totally new goals and methods understood and accepted by society is inconceivable without political work. [passage omitted]

If we start from the premise that the reform processes should be accelerated and, subsequently, new and delicate tasks should be solved, such as, reorganization, reduction of personnel, and manpower regrouping, we are immediately confronted not only by the novelty of these tasks, but also by the multitude of problems deriving from the confrontation of interests. The major political task facing communists is to avoid the danger of these interests placing ideological obstacles in the path of implementing the above-mentioned tasks. The chances of this are particularly high, since even the reform's followers waver when faced with changes that affect their own person and life. Only an ideology and attitude based strictly on principles and placing the interests of the people's economy above all other interests can break through such obstacles. [passage omitted]

It would be difficult to decide if one can already say that the overwhelming majority of party members today possess a theoretically well-founded and comprehensive reform concept that determines their activity. No doubt, we will have to continue to work hard for this; and more than this, the new and changing tasks demand constant retraining, renewed considerations action programs, and more efficient methods on the part of party members. [passage omitted]

If party organizations, with their capacity to recognize a situation and their independence, are unable to adjust to the accelerated economic changes, party members will be excluded from the circle of political activity. The leadership can be active, can follow the economic processes by adopting positions, and can even precede these processes, but if this leadership is pressed for time and does not prepare party members for new tasks, then this leadership will send its army into battle without weapons and ammunition. One can often find such causes for the phenomena of an active leadership-versus passive members. [passage omitted]

Every party member is faced with the requirement of independence, quick analysis of the situation and the ability to make a decision, of course, every one in his own job. Economic and political activities should also be coordinated in this area. If party members are inadequately prepared to accept new concepts and are unable to make these concepts understood and accepted, then we will cut a driving force off from the process of implementation, a driving force that would in any case be an accelerating factor. [passage omitted]

As there is still great insecurity regarding the reforms and the face of future socialism, it is still impossible to see clearly the way the reform will affect people's concepts of the future, and the doubts and lack of clarity also have a hindering effect on some party members and explains the passivity prevailing in some places. Therefore, it is important for us to closely link the above-mentioned comprehensive reform concept with the present and future image of socialism by critically analyzing the unrealistic utopian concepts of the past and accepting the contradictions and forced delays of the road leading to new realities, as well as the necessary retreats. [passage omitted]

Party work demands multi-facetedness and that means that party members are often required to be simultaneously propagandists, agitators, economists and political scientists, psychologists and teachers, personifications of the forces of organization and persuasion. These tasks are not new, but if we take into consideration the fact that we have to fulfill these tasks today at a higher level, with greater skill, at a time when working and living conditions are also more difficult, our task is far from easy; on the contrary, it is rather difficult. [passage omitted]

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ADDRESSES RESTRUCTURING

AU201935 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 10 Apr 87 pp 1, 5

[Press conference held on 9 April by Government Spokesman Rezso Banyasz on that day's Council of Ministers' session]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] A NEPSZAVA staffer asked: Is the government also discussing with the trade unions questions of restructuring that directly affect the employees?

Banyasz: A representative of the National Council of Trade Unions has an invited deputy always been present at all sessions of the Council of Ministers, and whenever it is necessary, he expresses the trade union's view on all important questions. In addition there are regular consultations between the entire government and the Presidium and leading bodies of the National Council of Trade Unions. [passage omitted]

At today's session, the Council of Ministers recognized the development and results of restructuring, and called for an acceleration of the present process. It did this by being convicted of the fact that workers, engineers, and production leaders all understand that the present measures are inevitable and in the long term serve the prosperity of society. It is to be hoped that labor movements will take place that will redirect the labor force from unprofitable areas to more profitable and more valuable areas.

Among other things this present process involves the energy sector, the chemical industry, and machine production within agricultural and food industrial sector. Examinations are also taking place in the engineering sector in order to stop certain productions that do not fit basic production. Certain outdated products will be terminated in the chemical sector, while in the light industry sector people want to reduce the proportion of models that least follow fashion trends but require basic

materials. In short, the process of structural changes will presumably affect a lot of employees. [passage omitted]

A VASARNAPI HIREK staffer noted that there are an increasing numer of articles on the tenants' deteriorating relationships with each other. What is the government's view on this, he asked.

Banyasz: [passage omitted] In order to improve the relationship between tenants, I think, the public and environmental influence is of great significance. For example, I am thinking of the democratically elected tenants' committees, wherever they are available. Members of these committees can do a lot to see that everybody observes the written and unwritten laws of thoughtfulness toward each other, of sentiment, humaneness, and good taste. Such an activity is supported by law, and I think, by all upright people. [passage omitted]

MAGYAR HIRLAP VIEWS WORK TIME, LABOR EFFICIENCY

AU211915 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 16 Apr 87 p 3

[Article by Karoly Ban: "Stalemate"]

[Excerpts] If a country wants to prosper, the members of the society have to work hard. Out of 5 million wage earners in Hungary, 1 million people work more than 14 hours a day, and 1 million others work between 12-13 hours a day. This is a rather high performance rate in Europe, and thus, it is no wonder that, on the basis of sociological time-balance research, Hungarians are listed among the hardest working people on the continent.

What is the problem then? Why was the government forced to prepare a packet aimed at safeguarding work time? Why have the regulations stipulating with increasing severity the use of work time appeared one after the other? Why has the term "worktime basis" become one of the most frequently-used ones in last year's economic glossary? We know the answers to these questions. One of the main reasons for the low national performance should be sought in the lax labor demands and in the poor utilization of working hours. For example, the government was forced to increase consumer prices because no profound changes have taken place in the country's economic situation and in the national performance compared to last year. [passage omitted]

Of course, the government is also aware of the fact that the reasons for work-time losses should be sought in the weaknesses of our economic activity and, basically, there is nothing wrong with the people's diligence. At the same time, it is also clear that as long as the organizational levels of management, leadership, and labor are low, we cannot do without legal measures that safeguard the working hours. Market-interest and legal measures, however, do not work against each other but supplement each other. [passage omitted]

The level of managment and organizational activity at some economic organizations in the sevice sectors because one with the prevailing leisurely conditions. Someone had to make a move. Since these economic organizations were unwilling to make this move, the government took the necessary steps. All this in spite of the fact that people "above" are aware of the fact that it is impossible to simulate the market conditions and the competition. Therefore, economic management can do nothing but try to induce competition where it is nonexistent, and force the leisurely to work harder; if it cannot be done by other means, then stricter demands for order, discipline, and performance must be made. Discipline is not simply a moral issue in the Hungarian economy but a vital one. [passage omitted]

MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON MANPOWER REDEPLOYMENT

AU170954 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 8 Apr 87 p 3

[Article by Lajos Toth, "senior member of the staff of the Ministry of Industry": "The Tasks of Labor Redeployment in the Industrial Sector"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The structure of industry has never been and cannot be a rigid one in any country. In the same way as changes are necessary in production, manufacturing, and organization, so is it necessary to change the internal structure of labor, its size, level of training, and composition. This is a regular development because as a result of technological development, the number of people working in the industrial sectors of developed countries has gradually decreased, while within the internal labor structure the proportion has shifted in favor of white collar employees. [passage omitted]

In recent years, the labor supply situation has been contradictory. There were years when the number of employees dropped more than planned, while in the past 3 years the decrease was lower than planned. All in all the number of people employed is larger than could be justified by production. At the same time manpower shortages are hindering the use of resources in a series of fields, enterprises, and occupations.

As a result of the present situation, the stipulated labor reduction in the industrial sector during the 5-Year Plan, that is 80,000-90,000 people, must be achieved in such a way that the tensions of labor supply decrease. Even if it means increasing manpower, in branches and enterprises that produce competitive, marketable and profitable products the existing capacities must be better used and output must show a dynamic growth. In order to do this, however, one must free manpower in fields and enterprises where production is inefficient and of low profitability.

Mainly because of our system of incentives and the conditions of our contractual discipline, enterprises have set up systems that are too independent. It still frequently happens, for instance, that they produce goods -- such as screws and jointing material [kotoelem] -- that belong to the area of the supply sector. At the same time the parallel existing technical, managerial, and organizational standards of these areas are low. Therefore, it is necessary to employ modern technological and organizational methods in order to free manpower and redeploy it in production, by even perhaps creating a different system of organization.

In accordance with our industrial traditions, industry in Budapest has played an outstanding role. [passage omitted]

It is clear that the more rapid restructuring of industrial production is an imperative task of the industrial leadership. Many people might think that if the task is known and the aims are determined, then the solution cannot be far away either. When, however, we consider that, out of economic considerations alone, most of the enterprises capable of dynamic development and producing profitable electronic, communications, and pharmaceutical goods are located in the capital where, regardless our intentions, the number of industrial employees will drop by at least 30,000 people, then the situation is far less simple. It is clear that in these industrial sectors -- due to a faster rate of output -- the lack of staff must be replaced, often by creating new jobs, in provincial regions where manpower is available. The cost requirements of this task cannot be covered by enterprise funds alone.

The situation is no easier in the case of loss-making enterprises, because these had to be kept alive in spite of gradually decreasing results. [paragraph continues]

The reasons for this were that their products were needed, sometimes even for capitalist exports; and that the lack of their products can only be replaced by capitalist sources, most of their special equipment cannot be used by other enterprises, and that precisely their best people, those with high qualification and great experience, are lost to industry if they are looking for jobs elsewhere.

All in all, despite having correct industrial policy tasks and recognizing the existing areas of tensions, the realization of our goals is a complex task. During the course of implementing these goals, we must consider individually all enterprises whose products are in considerable demand and where the fulfillment of this demand is hindereed, among other things, by a lack of manpower. On the other hand, one must consider one by one all the products and technologies that are not profitable and thus demand the unnecessary use of manpower. We must also find out the existing tensions in internal corporate structures which unnecessarily increase the cost of production. Finding all these solutions is only the beginning of tasks. [passage omitted]

Last but not least, one must speak about the role of the human factor. It is clear from what was said above that the restructuring of production will also require manpower to face new requirements. It is not possible to change products and technology, to increase automation standards, and to apply electronics generally without suitable and qualified personnel. The speed of change, on the other hand, does not allow us to rely merely on the changing knowledge of the coming generation. It is necessary to retrain workers to be deployed elsewhere beforehand.

According to market requirements, our economic policy goals can be achieved by a dynamic growth in output, and in areas where production does not increase or fall, by a reduction of manpower. This will also necessarily mean that we will, mainly in those geographical regions where manpower exists, involve new labor resources in production while considerable manpower can be freed elsewhere.

All this will mean significant problems for a shorter or longer period of time for those who are affected by these developments. [passage omitted] One must call the attention of enterprises to the fact that they must -- in cooperation with social and mass organizations and local council authorities -- prepare, organize, and carry out redeployments in such a way that the benefits are used and that these actions do not cause, even temporarily, unnecessary burdens for the workers.

STRENGTHENING MARKET MECHANISMS REVIEWED

AU231005 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 15 Apr 87 p 1

[Article by Bela Kerekes: "Market Supervision"]

[Text] It is well known that the Hungarian economy has taken the first steps toward creating a regulated socialist market, even if at a varying rate. One cannot list here the countless economic policy decisions made to achieve this goal. Needless to say, we are currently still at the beginning of this process. In this modern market construction work, despite -- or precisely because of -- this work, it is essential to make progress in spite of our economic difficulties. It is commonplace even to write down, since we hear it so often, that one of the guarantees for progress is to strengthen the regulatory market mechanisms.

In realizing this requirement, important tasks are to be played by the market supervision body that for the past 2 years has been renewing both its structure and its operation. [paragraph continues]

Its methods and its range of tools are laid down in statutes that clearly define the body's double function, that is, the elimination of temporary shortages that threaten supplies to the population and the tasks of ending disturbances, and the long term market construction work, the purpose of which is to promote actual economic competition. The two groups of tasks, calling for entirely different methods, are closely connected. This is because individual tensions and shortcomings in supplies can disturb the reproduction process in the same way that no market problems can be solved permanently without removing the roots of their origin. Perhaps the most difficult task of market supervision is to find the equilibrium between these two different activities. This is especially true if we know that, in spite of clear economic policy requirements, the initial period leading up to a well-functioning socialist market indeed seems to be far too long.

For the present market situation is most contradictory. When demand usually exceeds supply, when far too many enterprises can claim to be in a monopolistic situation, then consumers are defenseless. Especially those consumers at the end of the line who are hardly able to pass on the injustice they have suffered or to demand account, in the economic sense of the word, which would be far more healthy.

Well, apart from other things, market supervisory work can provide help in the latter case, though of necessity the real effects of this work can be only limited until it guards what is indeed a real market.

REPORT ON STATE SECTOR PRODUCTION FIGURES

AU201719 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Apr 87 p 1

[K.J.-signed report: "A Brief Report on Balance Sheets: Despite Restrictions Enterprises' Financial Situation Improved"]

[Text] The Main Department of Receipts of the Ministry of Finance finished its minute report on the 1986 finance balance sheets of business organizations belonging to the socialist sector. Based on the report one can establish that, while the overall national economic situation, or rather certain national economic processes, showed an unfavorable development, despite restrictive central measures, the business sector's financial situation did not get worse. For example, the output shown by the balance increased, profit saving continued, the incentive funds were larger than in the previous year, and the number of enterprises losing money and those lacking capital dropped.

The output of business organizations increased by 4.3 percent compared to 1985, but remained 10.4 percent below the stipulated level. The output of financial branches increased by 6.1 percent, which is above the average, and 193 business units, 25 less than the year before, closed the year with deficit. Among businesses loaning money, there were 25 from the industrial sector, 19 from construction, and 132 from agriculture and forestry. In 1987 a deficit in the incentive fund can be expected to occur at 85 business organizations.

Results were different within the various branches. The indutrial sector showed a 2.4 percent increase, while the net budget payments -- that is the difference of assessments and subsidies -- decreased. The outputs shown in the balance sheet decreased in the mining sector, the chemical sector, the food and light industrial sectors, while they increased more rapidly than the average in the electrical energy sector, metallurgy, the construction materials and engineering sectors. The business organizations in the construction sector increased their output by 11.2 percent, while the sector's losses increased somewhat as well.

This development of results is due to many factors. The net price receipts of the socialist sector in 1986 -- at current prices -- increased by 4.3 percent. Industrial sales increased by 1.8 percent, an increase considerably lower than the year before. Gross industrial production increased by 1.4 percent. Convertible export receipts on the national economic level dropped somewhat as against the year before. This drop was large, 9.3 percent, in the industrial sector that provides 70 percent of convertible exports. Significant arrears were registered in the chemical and food industrial sectors. The exports to socialist countries increased by 6.9 percent.

Production costs in 1986 increased by 4.9 percent. Material and energy costs increased at a lower rate, by 4.1 percent, and this means that on the national economic level the share of materials [anyaghanyad] decreased. At the national economic level wage costs increased by 5.3 percent, while the number of people employed dropped by 2.3 percent. Per capita average wages and salaries increased by 7 percent compared to the previous year. The growth was higher than this in the engineering, chemical, food industrial, foreign trade and the water management sectors.

The incentive fund for business organizations that can be set up from their outputs was lower than in the previous year. At the same time the amount placed in the incentive funds derived from the write-offs for the value drops and from the sales of fixed assets increased as compared to last year.

The amount the business organizations paid in the budget increased by 1.2 percent, while the amount of subsidies increased by 15.9 percent as against the previous year. Net payments decreased by 6.8 percent.

STATE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION DISCUSSED

AU201744 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Apr 87 p 3

[Article by Istvan Almasi: "The Successful Year of State Farms"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] In 1985, state owned farms agricultural goods production decreased, though not as sharply as the average national rate. However, it significantly increased last year. The so-called basic production went up by more than 2 percent, factory production by 5.8 percent, and enterprise profits went up by 11.8 percent. According to the figures on basic production, our state farms had their best year last year.

The operation of state farms and agricultural cooperatives cannot be compared on the basis of sector performances, because the circumstances and conditions of operations are considerably different and these factors strongly influence most of the results attainable. In any case, this much can be said: "Mainly due to different investment policy and to other previous possibilities, the structure of agricultural production in state farms today is far more intensive than that of the large-scale agricultural cooperatives. [passage omitted]

It was indeed the intensive production structure that provided most help for the state farms in preventing and counterbalancing the results of the drought. And this method helped them to stay fit financially, and to tide over the increasing -- in many branches already excessive -- severity of economic regulators. Of course, the production structure that is the basis of the economic security, standard and stability characterizing state farms, was not born overnight and without costs. Animal husbandry, plantations, seed production and processing, all required huge investments, which, as life has shown, proved to be correct. [passage omitted]

The live-labor investment efficiency of state farms has improved in the previous 5-year plan period. The better efficiency figure of farming shows to a certain extent that the previously achieved high standard has been kept in production in spite of the losses caused by the drought. This standard is, however, not the ultimate level. Our output results are in many aspects equal to those of the best international results. For instance, milk producing cattle farms closed 1986 with a profit of more than 1 billion forints. This is an example of the fact that high production brings in the cost of high investments.

Of course, one cannot paint a rosy picture of the operation of state farms alone. The painting needs some grey as well. If the standard is compared with top international production, then the farms have a lot of problems. On the other hand, since their production is strongly export oriented, they cannot set any other standard.

One thing is certain: The state farms' condition of machinery, equipment, utilized breeds, and chemicals can only be regarded as internationally outstanding in one or two cases. Using this international standard the financial conditions of production can be qualified as medium-level at most. [passage omitted]

The creative atmosphere and the suitable practical approach characterizing state farms today, are rooted in the agricultural policy, in the principles and actions of running the agricultural sector, in the reform, and have grown out of its soil. [passage omitted]

Science has signalled and best international performances have shown the following: In agricultural production even our best state farms must face a very long, so far unexplored, path. How much longer is it for farms with moderate and poor operations? [passage omitted]

It is a stock phrase, though one has to rely on it, that success in an operation depends above all on people, on management. [passage omitted] New forms have been introduced in the structure of state farms -- such as enterprise councils and delegates' meetings -- that can free new resources to keep order, discipline, and care, and to decide and act as befits the owners. Of course, those who want to make progress must face a lot of struggles. But whatever has happened so far justifies the meaning of the efforts.

TU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CSSR CONGRESS

AU151747 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Apr 87 p 8

[Text] A trade union delegation led by Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the National Council of Trade Unions, left on Monday for Prague to attend the 11th Congress of CSSR Trade Unions.

BRIEFS

NEW PUBLIC EDUCATION BODY -- In the presence of Cultural Minister Bela Kopeczi, the Consultative Body of the Public Education Council was established in the Ministry of Education and Culture on 8 April. Deputy Cultural Minister Ferenc Pusztai is the chairman of the new body. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Apr 87 p 8 AU]

NEW ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COUNCIL -- Environmental Protection Council was established in the Ministry of Transportation on 8 April. The task of the new body, which is made up of practical experts and scientific researchers and which will act as an advisory committee for the transport minister, is to help in preparing environmental protections measures and coordinating the implementation of these measures. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Apr 87 p 8 AU]

NEED FOR PZPR-CPSU CONTACT 'INCREASINGLY APPARENT'

AU231540 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Apr 87 p 2

[Commentary signed "J.W.": "Toward Effective Cooperation"]

[Text] Ideological cooperation between the PZPR and CPSU has been a part of interparty relations for decades. Practice has shown that a transfer of thoughts, exchange of experience, and fraternal help and cooperation in solving theoretical and practical problems accelerate the ideological stream of both our parties and serve the common cause of socialism and peace well.

This cooperation has received new strength from the resolutions of the 27th CPSU and 10th PZPR Congresses. Heading the profound changes taking place in all spheres of our countries' lives, both our parties attach particular importance to tighter and more energetic ideological cooperation. The need for this cooperation is becoming increasingly apparent to party collectives, socioprofessional aktivs, and the creative intelligentsia.

In acknowledgement of this, both parties have defined a joint program for developing ideological cooperation until 1990, at the roots of which lie the resolutions of both party congresses and the decisions reached during meetings between Comrades M. Gorbachev and W. Jaruzelski. The program expresses a common desire to achieve a qualitatively new level of ideological cooperation.

A particular feature of this program, which is already being implemented in both countries, is its explicitness and desire to meet the problems of our lives halfway.

For example, the PZPR and CPSU social science academies are to organize joint scientific-theoretical conferences on the workers movement in today's world and on problems in counteracting anticommunism. One joint symposium will deal with strengthening the role of primary party organizations in socialist construction. Scholars from both academies will take part in international scientific conferences on the following subjects: "Socialism on the Threshold of the 21st Century" and "Current Socialist Construction Problems."

Cooperation between both party apparatuses has been reanimated. Soviet comrades will be interested in such Polish topics as the development of young people's ideological-political energy, counterpropaganda in work inside the party and among society, and changes in social consciousness. For our part, employees of the PZPR apparatus will attend USSR consultations on mass political work inside large industrial plants and will acquaint themselves with party ideological activity.

A particularly important role in the exchange of experience is assigned to publishing houses and the mass media. We have already written about the fruitful cooperation between KSIAZKA I WIEDZA [BOOK AND KNOWLEDGE] and the Soviet PROGRESS, an expression of which was the 1973 start on publishing Lenin's complete works. Forty-two volumes of these have already appeared. Other publishing houses from both countries enjoy similar close ties.

In the traditionally close ties between Polish and Soviet editorial teams, particular importance has been attached and will continue to be attached to articles on scientific-technological progress, the brigade system, rationalization and invention, and new organizational and technological solutions.

The system of "roundtable" talks whereby editorial teams from both countries discuss the most valid contemporary topics and then present the results of these to their readers will be expanded. This form of cooperation has encountered great interest among newspaper readers in both countries.

Planned publishing work includes the joint INTERPRESS-NOVOSTI publication of a "Who's Who"-type book containing the names of distinguished scholars, artists, production organizers, and so on in both countries.

Cooperation between the Polish Radio and Television Committee and Gosteleradio will be animated considerably. A spectacular result of this cooperation is the availability of Soviet television to Polish viewers. Soviet television has already established a domicile in many Polish homes, as illustrated by the demands by many readers to have Soviet television programs printed in the daily press.

The examples of mutual ideological cooperation given here are of course only a short extract of the program of action jointly adopted by the PZPR and CPSU and implemented under the these parties' ideological leaderships. Nevertheless, these examples do show the concrete nature of the joint undertakings that benefit our parties and societies.

BARCIKOWSKI RECEIVES SENATOR SPECTER 14 APR

AU221447 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] PAP -- State Council Deputy Chairman Kazimierz Barcikowski received on 14 April U.S. Senator Arlen Specter, member of many U.S. Senate committees, who is visiting Poland.

The talks covered problems in Polish-American relations, including economic reactions, in the light of the developing political dialogue, as well as key topics of the present international situation and East-West relations.

Senator Specter also paid a visit to Finance Minister Bazyli Samojlik. They discussed some problems of PPR-U.S. economic and financial cooperation.

On the same day, Warsaw Mayor Jerzy Boleslawski received Joan Specter. The main topic of the talk was communal problems of larger cities, which included cleaning, the use of waste products, and the experience of Warsaw and Philadelphia in developing heating systems.

USSR ENVOY HOLDS TREATY ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD221119 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] On the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, Vladimir Brovikov, the ambassador of the Soviet Union, gave a reception in the rooms of the Embassy in Warsaw. Zbigniew Messner, Roman Malinowski, Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak and other representatives of the supreme party and state authorities went. A delegation of the Central Office of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Association also participated.

POLISH-CHINESE AGRICULTURAL TALKS HELD IN WARSAW

AU211721 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] PAP — Politburo Candidate Member Zbigniew Michaalek received on 15 April a group of socioeconomic scientists and aktivists from the PRC who have been invited to Poland by the Institute of Agricultural Economics and Food Economy. The group is headed by Du Runsheng, director of the CPC Secretariat's Institute of Rural Policy and director of the State Council Rural Policy Research Center.

Z. Michalek informed the Chinese guests about the results of the party agricultural policy laid down by the Ninth PZPR Congress and supplemented by the joint 11th PZPR Central Committee-ZSL Supreme Committee Plenum, the decisions of which were finally contained in the Sejm's "Agriculture and Food Economy Development Program Until 1990."

Z. Michalek also discussed the decisions of the 10th congress concerning feeding the nation, agriculture, and rural areas. He underlined the great significance of the joint shaping of agricultural policy by the PZPR and ZSL and their joint responsibility for its results. He spoke about the party's efforts to satisfy our society's food needs better and further improve living and working conditions in rural areas. He also discussed the work of primary party bodies in rural areas.

Du Runsheng said that the CPC Central Committee is carefully monitoring the economic changes in our country and has noticed a series of similarities between these changes and China's own efforts to improve productivity and achieve intensification in all spheres of the Chinese national economy.

The meeting was attended by Stanislaw Szczepanski, PZPR Central Committee Agricultural Department director. Also present was PRC Ambassador Wang Jinqing.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO PRC

LD212047 Warsaw PAP in English 1626 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, April 21 — A delegation of the Polish-Chinese Friendship Society, headed by society's chairman Edward Grzywa, ended today its eight-day long visit to the People's Republic of China paid at the invitation of chairman of the Chinese-Polish Friendship Society, Zhou Peiyuan and chairman of the Chinese People's Society for Friendship with Foreign Countries Zhang Weijin.

In Beijing, the delegation held talks with top officials of the Chinese-Polish Friendship Society and signed a programme of cooperation between the two societies for the years 1987-1990.

The Polish delegation was received by Vice Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Liao Hansheng and President of the Chinese People's Society for Friendship with Foreign Countries Zhang Wenjin.

Members of the delegation visited the Chinese-Polish Friendship Commune and toured the cities of Nanking, Suzhou and Wuxi.

JARUZELSKI, MESSNER RECEIVE KADAR, STROUGAL CABLES

LD240836 Warsaw PAP in English 1921 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 23 -- Flying over the territory of the Polish Peoples' Republic on his return trip after paying an official visit to the Kingdom of Sweden, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party CC Janos Kadar sent greetings from aboard the plane to the 1st secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party CC, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Flying over the territory of the Polish Peoples' Republic on his way for an official visit to the Peoples' Republic of China, Prime Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Lubomir Strougal sent greetings from aboard the plane to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner.

VATICAN OFFICIAL PAYS VISIT, MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Arrives, Meets Orzechowski

LD212226 Warsaw PAP in English 1348 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 21 -- The Vatican's secretary for public affairs of the church, Archbishop Achille Silvestrini, arrived in Poland today at the invitation of Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski. The visit, a major element in more than a dozen years old dialogue between Poland and the Holy See, is expected to focus on bilateral relations and key international issues.

Silvestrini was greeted at Warsaw's Okecie Airport today by senior Foreign Ministry officials led by Minister Marian Orzechowski and Vice-Minister Tadeusz Olechowski.

Poland's Roman Catholic episcopaite was represented by secretary of the episcopate, Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, deputy secretary, Bishop Jerzy Dabrowski, and auxiliary secretary, Father Alojzy Orszulik. Also present were the heads of both respective teams for permanent working contacts, Minister Jerzy Kuberski and Papal Nuncio for special assignments, Archbishop Francesco Colasuonno.

Later in the day Archbishop Achille Silvestrini called on Poland's primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp.

Talks With Orzechowski

LD232325 Warsaw PAP in English 1912 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 23 -- Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski and Vatican's secretary for public affairs of the church, Archbishop Achille Silvestrini continued their talks today.

The two discussed international problems, paying special attention to issues of disarmament and to the importance of the CSCE process for the peaceful future of Europe. They strongly emphasized the imperative to preserve peace as a necessary prerequisite for a positive solution of difficulties and crises which trouble the world. Both interlocutors' attention was also focused on problems of international cooperation in culture and its importance for a harmonious development of man.

Later, Archbishop Silvestrini was acquainted with the history of the Royal Castle in Warsaw and with the planned castle tour of Pope John Paul II. The guests also saw the exhibition titled "Poland of the Jagiellons".

Later in the day, the archbishop set off for a trip to Poznan, Gniezno and Wroclaw made at the invitation of the conference of the Polish Episcopate.

Chairs Talks, Attends Dinner

LD231903 Warsaw PAP in English 1435 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 22 -- Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski met here today with Vatican's secretary for public affairs of the church, Archbishop Achille Silvestrini on the second day of his visit to Poland.

Next, the two chaired Polish-Vatican plenary talks at which the Polish side was represented by Head of the Office for Religious Affairs, Minister Adam Lopatka, Deputy minister of Foreign Affairs Tadeusz Olechowski and Head of the Permanent Working Group for Contacts with the Holy See, Minister Jerzy Kuberski. The Vatican side was represented by head of the permanent working group for contacts with the Polish Government, Nuncio for Special Assignments Archbishop Francesco Colasuonno and Auditor for Public Affairs of the Church, Prelate Janusz Bolonek.

The subject of exchange of views were preparations for the third pilgrimage of Pope John Paul II to Poland as well as some matters related to state-church relations. The talks, to be continued tomorrow, also dealt with bilateral relations between Poland and the Holy See.

In the evening, Minister Orzechowski gave a dinner in honour of Archbishop Silvestrini which was attended by members of the joint government and episcopate commission with its co-chairman: Vice-President of the State Council Kazimierz Barcikowski and Metropolitan of Krakow, Cardinal Franciszek Macharski. Speeches were delivered during the dinner.

Views Relations With Messner

LD231905 Warsaw PAP in English 1752 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 22 -- Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner received here today Vatican's Secretary for Public Affairs of the Church, Archbishop Achille Silvestrini, now on a visit to Poland.

The two discussed selected matters in the field of state-church relations and the state and prospects of relations between People's Poland and the Holy See.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Tadeusz Olechowski. Present were also heads of permanent working groups for contacts between the two states, Minister Jerzy Kuberski and Nuncio for Special Assignments Archbishop Francesco Colasuonno.

URBAN OUTLINES ECONOMIC REFORM PLANS IN SWEDEN

PM101810 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 8 Apr 87 p 15

[FINSKA NOTISBYRAN-TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA report: "'Drastic Reforms in Poland'"]

[Text] Stockholm -- A drastic reorganization of the Polish economy is now being heralded. At a press conference in Stockholm Monday [6 April] Polish Government spokesman Jerzy Urban said the country's economy will be tailored to market laws, private investment encouraged, unprofitable enterprises intentionally driven into bankruptcy, and a stock exchange introduced. Those who are responsible for the Polish economy today will be replaced.

The reforms will be carried out "very soon" and will be accompanied by political reforms -- albeit at a slow rate -- said Urban, who is not only government spokesman but also has ministerial rank.

This surprising announcement shows that Mikhail Gorbachev's ideas that a stagnant economy has to be reorganized via radical methods are spreading in the Eastern bloc. Urban stressed that economic exchange in that part of the world is made easier by the fact that neighboring countries follow similar economic principles.

At the press conference it was possible to read between the lines that the new economic guidelines could mean new ordeals for the Polish people.

"The government faces the difficult task of persuading the people that the new economic provisions are in the people's best interests. The socialist system creates habits that can be difficult to change, for example, the notion that there should be no wage differences and that wages should cover basic needs," Jerzy Urban said.

Urban stressed that the government is keen for the changes to take place gradually so as not to spark new unrest. He said that the political reforms must follow "their own rhythm" and that the whole population must be mobilized.

The situation in Poland was described as so stable that Jerzy Urban thought that he could promise a real reduction in the country's security forces and reallocation of police resources.

The police and military buildup took place during the most active period of the Solidarity trade union and, according to the government, Solidarity has almost ceased to exist.

Jerzy Urban avoided giving a direct answer to the question whether free trade unions will be allowed when the economy is liberalized. He said that Poland's experience of free trade unions is that they often stand in the way of reforms.

"Those people who in the past led Solidarity have demanded unchanged prices, increased wages, and decreased subsidies -- all at the same time. This merely shows how propagandistic they are," he said.

The Polish Government spokesman was anxious to tone down the impression that the economic reforms are occasioned by an acute crisis. He said that the principles were drafted as long ago as the early eighties but that their implementation has been delayed for various reasons. He pointed to the chilly relationship between Poland and the West, the conservatism of economic leaders, and the fact that many Poles are opposed to the idea of private enterprise.

The reorganization of the economy will be made public in greater detail within the next few weeks, Urban said, but he stressed that this is such a major transformation that no date can be given for the start of its implementation.

However, state subsidies to industry will fall by 15 percent this year, and in the future ministries will not be setting up new enterprises.

Economic laws will decide which enterprises can continue to exist. Old-fashioned, unprofitable enterprises will no longer be allowed to ride on the backs of others, Urban said. Instead the workers can join together and form their own companies in competition with state enterprises.

Private individuals will be able to buy shares in state enterprises, he also said.

He was unwilling to rule out the possibility that the planned stock exchange could work in the same way as in the West, if this proves advantageous to the economy. However, the aim is not primarily to create a "classic" capitalist stock exchange.

SWEDISH 'DISCRIMINATION' AGAINST POLISH TOURISTS

AU221530 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17-20 Apr 87 p 7

[Report by PAP reporter Miroslaw Luniewski: "Swedish Journalist on the Discrimination Against Polish Tourists in His Country"]

[Text] "Swedish police action against Polish tourists has been stirred up by Ulla Tillander, Center Party deputy in the Swedish parliament, who has already made a name for herself as the author of ill-fated ideas such as banning the production of tin soldiers for children or finding all canary owners in Sweden, confiscating their birds, and sending them to the Canary Islands," said Ulf Widegren, chairman of the association of Swedish journalists who cover tourism, in an interview with a PAP reporter.

Giving examples of actions against Polish tourists, U. Widegren stressed that Mrs Tillander has made a great effort to help police in this work. He said that Polish tourists who were prevented from entering Malmoe had not broken any Swedish law. "I wrote to the Swedish justice minister saying that Polish tourists had been refused entry simply because they were Poles," he said. "I think the action of the Swedish police made no sense. It was like shooting flies with cannons. Action like this harms relations between Poland and Sweden, which are usually normal and good. Personally, I am ashamed that my country's police, aided by a member of parliament, has carried out such a lawless operation against Polish tourists."

U. Widegren recalled that he himself had interviewed many Swedish citizens on this subject, and that most of them had said the police behavior had been more of an embarrassment than an advantage. [paragraph continues]

In a situation where 300 Polish tourists with valid visas and paid trips have been refused entry to Malmoe, U. Widegren believes that Swedish authorities should refund the cost of the trip to those uninvolved. If the Swedish Government refuses to a voluntary reimbursement of travel costs, then Widegren believes the Polish tourists should lodge a joint complaint before the tribunal in Strasbourg.

U. Widegren said he is not the only Swede to condemn this activity. He mentioned a case reported by the Swedish press whereby a policeman taking part in an operation against Poles had complained to a Swedish ombudsman, saying the orders of his superiors were against the law.

MESSNER TRAVELS TO EGYPT FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

Meets Mubarak, Sidqi in Cairo

AU221449 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Apr 87 pp 1, 6

[Text] PAP Cairo — Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, was received by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak on Tuesday morning in Cairo.

Premier Messner gave the Egyptian president a personal message from State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski during a friendly meeting that lasted over 1 hour. The president acquainted himself with its contents with a greal deal of interest.

Husni Mubarak expressed fond reminiscences of his meeting with Wojciech Jaruzelski during the UN General Assembly session in New York 2 years ago. He conveyed his respects and warm greetings to the State Council chairman.

He accepted with satisfaction an invitation to pay an official visit to Poland. A date for this will be established through diplomatic channels.

Premier Minister was assisted by Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik, and President Mubarak by Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi and Foreign Minister Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid during the talk.

The development of mutual relations so far was highly praised. The president voiced complete approval for the decisions reached during the first round of plenary talks between the Polish and Egyptian delegations on Monday, chaired by Zbigniew Messner and 'Atif Sidqi.

International topics were discussed, on which a broad consensus of views was noted.

Premier Messner visited the Egyptian National Musuem after the meeting with the president, where he acquainted himself with the culture of ancient Egypt. The musuem also contains artifacts discovered during the 50 years of Polish-Egyptian cooperation in this sphere, which was established by Professor Kazimierz Michalowski.

Late in the afternoon there was a continuation of the plenary talks between the Polish and Egyptian delegations chaired by Zbigniew Messner and 'Atif Sidqi. They were preceded by a private meeting between the two premiers.

During the plenary talks, the government heads acquainted themselves with the outcome of talks between groups of experts.

PPR Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik and Egyptian Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Yusri Mustafa agreed to increase trade by 20-30 percent within the next 3 years. The Egyptian side was invited to take part in the Poznan International Fair, which was welcomed.

The prospects of closer cooperation in higher education and science were also discussed. For example, it was agreed that the number of Polish research posts in Egypt and Egyptian research posts in Poland will double.

Our scholars in Egypt will continue to concentrate on archaelogical surveys. In turn, the Egyptians are obtaining broader access to such spheres as geology, mechanics, biology, land improvement, and agriculture. More Egyptians will be able to embark on postgraduate education in Poland. Both sides agreed that the practice of full education for young Egyptians in Poland should be restored.

Both Poland and Egypt plan to expand cultural exchanges. An Egyptian art exhibition in our country is foreseen. More Polish Egyptologists and conservation specialists will be involved in conserving ancient Egyptian artifacts. Art exhibitions and film weeks are foreseen.

In the presence of both premiers and delegations, the chairmen of the Polish and Egyptian radio and television committees concluded a cooperation agreement between the radio and television services of both countries. They agreed an exchange of documentaries and teams of reporters and specialists.

Addresses Banquet Guests

AU211636 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Apr 87 p 6

[Speech by Premier Zbigniew Messner at a banquet in his honor hosted by Egyptian Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi at the Military Club in Cairo on 14 April]

[Text] I wish to thank you most sincerely, Mr Prime Minister, for the pleasant words you have addressed to Poland and the Polish people.

I would also like to emphasize the warm reception and hospitality which we are encountering on Egyptian territory. For my part, I wish to assure you that we fully reciprocate these feelings and are in favor of a further rapprochement and closer friendship between our states and peoples.

Egypt's illustrious past and present arouse constant interest in Poland. This interest is enhanced by the active interpersonal contacts and exchange of information, by the constant increase in tourism, and by lively Egyptian traditions in Polish culture and historiography.

I am very pleased to be paying this visit as PPR Council of Ministers chairman on the 60th anniversary of Polish-Egyptian diplomatic relations. Their achievement is valuable. They cover all spheres of cooperation — politics, economics, trade, science and technology, and culture.

I believe this visit will show that, after a certain standstill, Polish-Egyptian relations are returning to normal and have good future prospects. They are encouraged by the internal stabilization in Poland and Egypt, both states' ambitious development programs, the complementary nature of our economies, and the advantages provided by the international division of labor.

We discussed these matters in detail with Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi.

I have also had the honor of meeting President of the Republic Husni Mubarak. I am convinced that our talk will result in a direct Polish-Egyptian summit in the near future; the president has accepted an invitation from our leader, State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski, to pay an official visit to Poland.

I wish to stress with great satisfaction that all our meetings with Egyptian interlocutors have proceeded in a spirit of friendship and partnership, and have been honest and businesslike. We discussed bilateral relations, as well as international and regional issues.

With satisfaction we noted a far-reaching consensus concerning the international situation. The supreme tasks of today are: defending peace; protecting mankind against nuclear annihilation; halting the arms race; disarmament; especially nuclear disarmament; eliminating local conflicts; preventing the militarization of space; building fair international economic relations; and perpetuating the principles of peaceful coexistence between countries with different sociopolitical systems.

Poland and Egypt support East-West dialogue and are counting on a USSR-United States accord on the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

The chief responsibility for world peace rests on the great powers, but it is also the concern of all states and peoples, whatever their size.

Poland and Egypt understand this well, especially in relation to the regions closest to them, in other words Europe and the Middle East. The process of security and cooperation started by the historic Helsinki conference of 35 states in 1975 is consolidating itself on our continent. This process calls for the inviolability of our borders and the elimination of artificial divisions. Poland is making an active contribution to this process. Lately we put forth an initiative to protect Europe's cultural heritage. We propose to convene an all-European symposium on this subject in Krakow.

As far as the Middle East is concerned, Poland's support for the Arab and Palestinian cause is known. We are in favor of a just and permament solution to the existing conflict by means of an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations and attended by all sides involved, including the PLO as the legal representative of the Palestinian people. For this purpose, we support the setting up of a preparatory committee, consisting of permanent UN Security Council members.

We are in favor of a peaceful end to the Iran-Iraq war and a fair solution to other regional conflicts in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. We demand respect for the nations' right to self-determination and independence. We support the South African people's national liberation struggle against apartheid.

The struggle for peace, against confrontation and the danger of a nuclear conflict, and for a better tomorrow for all peoples and their progressive development forms the common denominator of the foreign policy of the socialist countries and the Nonaligned Countries Movement. This is a great material and moral force which exerts decisive influence on the world situation and on the future of human civilization.

I am firmly convinced that, sharing common views and hopes and concerned for the future of our peoples and world peace, Poland and Egypt will continue to develop comprehensive mutual cooperation.

Eyes Disarmament in Interview

AU170727 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Apr 87 pp 1, 5

[Text] PAP Cairo -- On Sunday, AL-AHRAM, the largest and most prestigious Egyptian daily, carried an interview given by Prof Zbigniew Messner, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, to a journalist from this paper, Abd al-Malik Khalil. A photograph of Premier Messner was also printed, as well as his biography.

In his introduction, Premier Messner stressed that work for the sake of perpetuating peace is the supreme guideline of Polish foreign policy.

He said that Poland's membership in the Warsaw Pact is increasing our influence on the establishment of a peaceful structure of European relations. It gives Polish initiatives added strength and weight.

Poland is jointly shaping and energetically implementing the socialist community's peaceful policy. The initiatives of the USSR and our remaining allies aimed at curbing the arms race and accelerating disarmament suit the most vital interests of our people, in fact the most vital interests of all the nations of the world.

The PPR Government chief said that Polish politics continue to focus on Europe, where two world wars started and where an enormous military potential is gathered on both sides. We regard reducing the level of this concentration and, in particular, ridding Europe of nuclear weapons as the most important metter. That is why we attach huge importance to the implementation of the USSR proposals concerning the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Our energy in the disarmament talks also stems from this.

Answering a question on guarantees about a nonrepetition of the upheaval that took place in our country in 1980, Z. Messner said: We have been introducing and still are introducing major changes to the system of economic administration and management. We are consistently aiming toward uniting all citizens, regardless of their differences of views and without any desire to erase these differences, around the implementation of the basic goals of the state and nation. The democratization of sociopolitical life is progressing.

We have been implementing an economic reform since 1982. Its essence is to combine central planning with the independence of enterprises and other economic units.

Asked about ways of solving the foreign debt problems still plaguing the developing countries, Z. Messner stressed that the problem of foreign debts and repayments thereof has ceased to be the sole concern of bilateral financial relations. It has become a general structural problem. It is accompanied by a politicization of international economic cooperation. The experience of the latest years -- the imposition of restrictions on Poland -- give us the right to put forth specific thoughts and conclusions on this.

Debtor countries are not and will not be able to solve debt problems on their own. Joint activity by the creditor countries, especially between the strong economic powers, is essential.

Referring to his Egyptian visit, Z. Messner said that this year is the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our states. Hence the visit is in the nature of a jubilee to some extent.

However, he said, the chief purpose of the visit is to discuss affairs connected with further progress in bilateral relations. We believe that their development in various spheres so far serves the interests of both states and people well. We attach great importance to cooperation with Egypt as the largest Arab state and a traditional partner of ours.

We wish to continue our mutual political contacts and raise them to a higher level. This is encouraged by the proximity of both countries' stances toward many international affairs, from peace and security to international economic relations.

Economic and trade cooperation occupies an important place in our contacts. We would like to stabilize them at a suitably high level and find new forms of contact, for example, by expanding the industrial cooperation that has existed for years.

Scientific, cultural, and information cooperation also possesses no mean significance. The thousands of Egyptian citizens who have graduated from Polish educational establishments is a good visiting card for the development of this cooperation. Professor Kazimierz Michalowski, a great friend of Egypt, was a symbolic figure in Polish-Egyptian contacts [he excavated Egyptian graves].

The conclusion of a radio and television cooperation agreement during my visit will no doubt serve to acquaint ourselves with each other better.

I hope that my visit will serve to further animate these comprehensive relations, Z. Messner concluded.

DPRK OFFICIAL PAYS VISIT, MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Meets With Jaruzelski

LD180210 Warsaw PAP in English 2047 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 17 -- President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today Acting Chairman of the Korean Social Democratic Party Kim Yong-chun.

During a cordial talk, the guest conveyed to Wojciech Jaruzelski greetings from General Secretary of the Korean Workers' Party CC Kim Il-song and briefed him on the socialist building in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and on initiatives aimed towards the unification of Korea.

The Korean guest also expressed his satisfaction over the tightening cooperation between the Korean Socialist Democratic Party and the Democratic Party.

Holds Talks With Czyrek

LD172342 Warsaw PAP in English 1730 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 17 -- Jozef Czyrek, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of PUWP CC held talks here today with the acting chairman of the Korean Social Democratic Party Kim Yong-chun, who is currently in Poland at the invitation of the Democratic Party DP Central Committee [as received].

Chairman of the DP CC Tadeusz W. Mlynczak took part in the meeting.

Greets More Ministers, Departs

LD230500 Warsaw PAP in English 2042 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 22 -- Acting Chairman of the Korean Social Democratic Party Kim Yong-chun has ended his visit to Poland paid at the invitation of Chairman of the Democratic Party CC Tadeusz Mlynczak. The Korean guest met, among others, with vice chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) Alfred Beszterda and was briefed on the preparations for PRON's 2nd congress and on the movement's most important achievements. The two also talked about cooperation between PRON and the (Korean) Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland. Kim Yong-chun also met with Deputy Minister of Culture and Art Krystina Marszalek-Mlynczyk who briefed him on the activities of the ministry. The two stressed fruitful cooperation among the ministers of both states and pointed to the need for further cultural exchange between Poland and the DPRK. The Korean guest met with Telecommunications Minister Wladyslaw Majewski and was acquainted with the state and development of telecommunication system in Poland and with the application of modern technology in this field.

KISZCZAK, IRAQI INTERIOR MINISTERS HOLD TALKS

JN091034 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Apr (INA) -- Sa'dun Shakir, Iraqi RCC member and interior minister, met here today with his Polish counterpart General Czeslaw Kiszczaak. They discussed bilateral relations and ways to promote them. The two sides are expected to hold a second round of talks with delegations from both sides to promote cooperation between the two ministers of interior and sign a cooperation agreement in this field to serve the interests of both sides and bolster their relations. Sa'dun Shakir arrived in Warsaw last night leading a delegation on an official visit to Poland to last several days.

BRIEFS

MOSCOW TV FOR WARSAW -- For the last 11 days the inhabitants of Warsaw have been able to watch the first program of the Soviet Union's central television. Those living in other regions of Poland will be able to see the Soviet program at the beginning of the 1990s. This information was given in Warsaw during a meeting of the builders of the relay-station for Soviet television. The builders were awarded gold medals of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Apr 87 LD]

HUNGARIAN MINORITY CALLS FOR CEAUSESCU OVERTHROW

AU231027 Paris AFP in English 1018 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Vienna, April 22 (AFP) -- Slogans demanding the overthrow of Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu appeared in several buildings in Transylvania, home of the country's Hungarian minority, last month, according to a samizdat (underground) publication circulating in the region. Intruders broke into schools and newspaper offices at Oradea, western Romania, tearing down portraits of head of state Ceausescu, daubing slogans and breaking windows, reported the HUNGARIAN PRESS OF TRANSYLVANIA (HPT).

HPT said a group of ethnic Hungarians broke into the offices of regional newspapers CRISANA (Romanian-language) and FAKLYA (Hungarian-language) at Oradea and left tracts calling for the overthrow of President Ceausescu and the Romanian Communist Party. Several journalists and students in the city were questioned by police after the events, HPT added.

About two million ethnic Hungarians live in Romania. Many have complained of discrimination against them by authorities in the Romanian capital, Bucharest, and of forcible assimilation.

The magazine also reported that a Hungarian-language journalist noted for his support of the Romanian authorities, Gyoezoe Hajdu, was attacked and severely beaten by a group of ethnic Hungarians in the streets of Turgu Mures, in Transylvania, in early March.

Meanwhile, Hungarian leader Janos Kadar raised the issue of the Hungarian minority in Romania on Wednesday during a press conference in Stockholm, where he is on an official visit. In early March, Hungary supported a Canadian resolution on the rights of minorities at the Vienna Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

ROMANIAN-U.S. ECONOMIC COMMISSION SESSION BEGINS

AU211358 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1327 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/4/1987 -- The eleventh session of the Joint Romanian-American Economic Commission started in Bucharest on Tuesday, April 21. The two delegations, led by Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Clarence Brown, deputy secretary for trade of the USA, survey the current stage of the economic relations between the two countries, possibilities of further developing the Romanian-U.S. economic cooperation in domains of mutual interest, of expanding and diversifying reciprocal goods exchanges.

Ancuta Meets U.S. Trade Official

AU222012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/04/1987 -- Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Dimitrie Ancuta received on April 22 Clarence Brown, deputy secretary for trade of the U.S.A., chief delegate to the underway Bucharest session of the Joint Romanian-American Economic Commission.

During the interview stress was laid on the possibilties of expanding and deepening economic collaboration and cooperation, of increasing and diversifying commercial exchanges between the two countries on mutually advantageous terms.

The American guest also had interviews with Foreign Minister Ioan Totu, Electric Power Minister Ioan Avram, Transport and Telecommunications Minister Pavel Aron, Heavy Equipment Industry Minister Mihai Moraru, Finance Minister Alecsandru Babe and with Ion Dobrescu, president of the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade as well as with managerial staff of other economic ministries.

Ceausescu Receives Official

AU231918 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1826 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23-04-1987 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received, on April 23, Clarence Brown, deputy secretary for trade of the U.S.A., head of his country's delegation to the underway Bucharest session of the Joint Romanian-American Economic Commission.

The guest conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu best wishes from President Ronald Reagan of the U.S.A. The Romanian head of state thanked and conveyed the U.S. President his greetings and best wishes.

During the interview, stress was laid on the relations of collaboration between Romania and the U.S.A. which develop based on the principles of fully equal rights, respect of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage. The wish was expressed to work further to expand and diversify production and technico-scientific cooperation and in other fields, by promoting modern forms of collaboration and trade exchanges. It was stressed that any artificial obstacles and barriers in the way of a normal development of the Romanian-American relations should be removed and the significance was underscored of putting these links on durable, long-term bases, to give perspective and stability to the Romanian-American collaboration, to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of international peace, understanding and collaboration.

During the interview, approached were international political issues, with the stress falling on the need to establish a climate of international peace and collaboration to help each people devote their efforts to the implementation of their own socio-economic development programs.

RCP CC ADOPTS DOCUMENTS ON FOREIGN POLICY

AU042010 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Apr 87 p 5

["Documents Adopted by the RCP CC Plenum of 24-25 March 1987 -- On the Party-State International Activity in 1986 and Main Foreign Policy Targets in 1987" -- Abstract]

[Text] Our party-state international activity in 1986 proceeded in accordance with the 13th Party Congress decisions and with orientations and guidelines set by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

In the current complex and very serious international circumstances, our party and state have continued to carry out an active and constructive foreign policy, in full accordance with the principles of our socialist system and with the Romanian people's millenary aspirations for freedom, independence, and social and national justice; this policy was consistently devoted to developing relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries, attaining disarmament, ensuring peace, and observing the right of nations to independently choose their development road. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's prodigious activity and brillian initiatives have made a decisive contribution to expanding and diversifying the international relations of our party and state, and have further increased our country's prestige throughout the world. The name of Romania and its illustrious president have become symbols everywhere of the action and struggle for independence, peace, disarmament, and cooperation.

A decisive role in implementing the party-state foreign policy was played by the continuation of the high level dialogue, which last year amounted to 13 meetings and talks with heads of state and government and 23 party chairmen and general secretaries. A declaration on disarmament, peace, and cooperation issues in Europe and the world was signed; 10 joint and press communiques were adopted; and 3 agreements on long-term development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation were signed. Likewise, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu received 22 deputy premiers and government members, 3 special envoys of heads of state, 13 parliamentary delegations, 21 representatives of various political formations and national and international organizations, 45 other political, cultural, and scientific figures, as well as businessmen from various countries and ambassadors.

Romania currently maintains diplomatic and economic relations with more than 150 states throughout the world. An important contribution to implementing our foreign policy was made by the Socialist Unity and Democracy Front [SDUF], the Grand National Assembly [GNA], and mass and public organizations which maintain and develop ties with some 1,700 political formations, legislative bodies, trade unions, professional associations, women, youth, and children organizations, and peace movements as well as with 120 nongovernmental international organizations.

1. In 1986 our party and state gave priority to comprehensively developing relations of mutually advantageous cooperation and solidarity with all socialist countries, primarily the neighboring ones. In this respect, particular importance devolved on the meeting between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev during Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's participation in the 27th CPSU Congress and on the friendly working visit to the USSR by the RCP secretary general and president of the republic. In this respect, the sides signed a long-term program on developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Romania and the USSR up to the year 2000. Likewise, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, had a friendly working meeting with Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and our party-state leader met in Bucharest with the SFRY president, the premier of the PRC State Council, and the chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic.

A major contribution to developing our country's relations with other socialist countries and to drafting and adopting various decisions and documents by CEMA member states and other Warsaw Pact members was made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and the Moscow working meeting between leaders of communist and workers parties from CEMA socialist member states. Likewise, the Bucharest reception by our party-state leader of the governmental delegations attending the 42d meeting of the CEMA session, the foreign ministers of Warsaw Pact states at the conclusion of their committee's meeting, and the members of the Military Council of the Warsaw Pact Joint Forces were major events in the positive evolution of our country's relations with these states.

RCP delegations participated in the congresses of communists and workers parties in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, the GDR, Yugoslavia, Mongolia, Poland, and the SRV. In the spirit of high level talks and understandings, meetings and exchanges of opinions took place between members of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and members of party-state leaderships from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the CSSR, the PRC, the DPRK, the GDR, the SFRY, the Mongolian People's Republic, and USSR; there were also many other contacts at governmental level. Our country received 10 delegations of activists which studied our experience in party work and we sent 9 RCP delegations to other socialist countries, for the same purpose. There were also mutual exchanges of propaganda experts, information and fact-finding groups, and delegations of local party bodies, ideological institutes and mass information media. RCP delegations participated in all-round meetings and scientific conferences organized in Bucharest and abroad.

2. Relations with nonaligned and developing countries continued to register a favorable development. An import contribution in this respect was made by the visits to Romania of heads of state from Egypt, Libya, Liberia, the Republic of Cape Verde and by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's talks with the prime ministers of Afghanistan, Burma, and Sri Lanka. In 1986 contacts at governmental and parliamentary level continued to expand; new agreements were concluded and steps were taken to expand economic exchanges and production sharing. We intensified our activity with in the Group of 77, which has been going on for the past 10 years, as well as cooperation with nonaligned countries, which was reflected, among other things, by our country's participation in the nonaligned summit in Harare.

In 1986, 30 delegations of various parties and national liberation movements from 20 developing countries visited Romania at the RCP invitation. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu met and held talks with leaders of communist parties from Brazil, Peru, Guadeloupe, Morocco, and Tunisia, with the general secretaries of socialist parties from Costa Rica and Lebanon, and with the PLO chairman. He received leading members of government parties from Burundi, the Congo, Egypt, India, Mozambique, and Zaire. RCP representatives participated in the congresses of communist or government parties from Argentina, Guinea-Bissau, Libya, Malawi, and Tunisia and paid visits to Egypt, Libya, Mozambique, and Syria for talks on problems of mutual interest.

3. Relations with capitalist countries evolved in the spirit of principles of peaceful coexistence, of interest in promoting mutually advantageous economic exchanges, and of the political dialogue on key topical problems.

Particular importance devolved on Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's talks in Bucharest with the prime ministers of Greece and Turkey and on the reception by our head of state of certain ministers, politicians, and parliamentarians from France, FRG, Israel, Japan, Malta, and the United States and various representatives of the EEC. All this allowed us to estimate the stage and prospects of bilateral relations, particularly in the economic field, exchange useful views on current international issues, and present, through our most authorized voice, the party-state position on strengthening peace and attaining disarmament in Europe and throughout the world.

Last year 20 party delegations from developed capitalist countries visited our country for talks and exchanges of experience; many other fact-finding visits also took place. In this respect, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu met with leaders of communist parties from Canada, Finland, Great Britain, Portugal, and West Berlin and with the chairman of the New Democracy Party of Greece. Likewise, the RCP secretary general received leading members of certain communist, socialist, and social-democratic parties from France, Japan, Israel, FRG, and Spain.

The RCP was represented at the congresses of communist parties from Cyprus, Greece, FRG, Italy, and San Marino and at the congresses of other political formations from Switzerland, FRG, and Portugal. Our party's delegations paid various visits for consultations and exchanges of opinion and attended events with internaional participation in Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Israel, and Japan.

4. New works devoted to the thinking and activity of our party-state leader -- published last year in Belgium, Angola, and Venezuela -- enjoyed outstanding popularity. Various scientific books by Comrade Academician Dr Engineer Elna Ceausescu were printed in the DPRK, CSSR, Switzerland, and GDR. The international press showed increasing interest in our country's realities and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's prodigious theoretical and practical activity, which was reflected in the publication of articles and studies as well as of interviews granted by the party secretary general and president of the republic to prestigious dailies and magazines from Bangladesh, Switzerland, Kuwait, SPRY, Mexico, and the United States.

Propaganda abroad was firmly oriented toward broadly disseminating the Romanian people's achievements in the years of socialism, particularly in the 21 years since Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has been at the helm of the party and state. Particular attention was paid to marking abroad the 65th anniversary of the RCP founding, the 50th anniversary of the Brasov trial of communist and antifascist militants, and other outstanding events in the country's historical and social and political life.

5. Party bodies and the government attached major importance to intensifying trade exchanges and economic cooperation.

Economic exchanges with all socialist countries, which amount to more than 60 percent of our overall foreign trade, registered an upward course. In this respect, steps were taken to implement and apply measures arising from the documents of the high level economic meeting of CEMA member-countries and from provisions of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technological Progress Through the Year 2000, with a view to improving cooperation with socialist countries so as to better meet the requirements for energy, raw materials, machines, equipment, and other products of the national economies. In our ties with developing countries, we examinied new ways and means to expand trade and cooperation, in accordance with understandings reached at high level. Particular attention was paid to expanding exports in capitalist countries and reaching agreements that should stimulate economic and scientific-technological cooperation on a bilateral basis and in third markets, facilitate access to markets, and secure better payment conditions.

In 1986, 13 economic projects built by Romania -- within the framework of cooperation ventures with 10 socialist and developing countries -- were commissioned.

6. The evolution of the international situation in 1986 confirmed the analyses and estimations of our party and government concerning the aggravation of tension as a result of the confrontation between two totally opposed international trends and the accumulation of complex political and economic problems. In the year proclaimed by the United Nations as the International Peace Year, the arms race, including the nuclear arms race, continued to expand, a number of conflicts and hotbeds of tension remain unsolved, new missiles were deployed in Europe and other parts of the world, new nuclear tests were carried out, and the number of actions aimed at introducing weapons into outer space increased.

Faced with the increasing danger of a nuclear war, the revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces, the peoples, and the world public opinion intensified their struggle to halt the dangerous course of events and strongly assert a policy of peace, detente, and cooperation. Proceeding from the truth that the key issue of our age is

to attain disarmament and ensure the peace and existence of nations, our party and government consistently worked to halt the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, proceed to resolving problems connected with the reduction of all kinds of armaments as well as troops and military expenditures, put an end to nuclear tests, and prevent the militarization of outer space.

Voicing our people's desire for peace and disarmament, the Grand National Assembly, Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, and mass and public organizations adopted declarations and appeals to states, governments, and political organizations and formations calling upon them to vigorously pool their efforts to bring about a change in the world political life, for the assertion of a policy of detente, disarmament, and peace.

Our country's proposals concerning the adoption and implementation of a comprehensive disarmament program -- the contents and directions of which were substantiated by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- enjoyed a great response. Giving prime attention to eliminating the nuclear danger and supporting the January 1986 USSR proposals on gradually eliminating all such weapons by the year 2000, the Romanian program stipulates the concurrent transition to a substantial reduction, by at least 50 percent before the end of the century, of conventional weapons, troops, and military expenditures, beginning with the strongly armed states. Our party and government consider the appeal-program -- adopted in June 1986 in Budapest by the Warsaw Pact countries -- on a 25 percent reduction of armaments, troops, and military expenditures until 1990 as a first important stage in the process of conventional disarmament. In accordance with these goals, at the end of last year Romania unilaterally reduced armaments and troops by 5 percent and military expenditures by about 10 percent. This decision was unanimously endorsed by the people, who were consulted in a referendum, and practically proved our country's desire to contribute to disarmament. The party, government, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally approached various countries and political forces of all orientations in Europe, the United States, and Canada to act to initiate similar unilateral steps in order to clear the way for disarmament in Europe and throughout the world.

Our party and government pointed out the lessons to be drawn from the conclusion without concrete results of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Iceland, called for a new tackling of world problems, particularly those connected with nuclear weapons, and emphasized the prerequisite for the active participation of all states and nations in solving these problems. Our party and government believe that, in the current circumstances, it is necessary for the U.S.-USSR negotiations in Geneva to reach concrete results, proceeding from the common positions agreed upon. In this respect, Romania spoke out for first reaching a separate agreement on eliminating intermediate-range missiles from Europe, something which would have a great significance for implementing steps to gradually reduce other nuclear weapons and also attain overall conventional disarmament.

As a European country, Romania consistently reiterated the need to increase the contribution of European states, particularly those belonging to the two military alliances, to negotiating steps for reaching agreements on the elimination of all nuclear weapons and the substantial reduction of conventional armaments in Europe. Our party and state hailed with satisfaction the positive results obtained at the Stockholm conference on confidence and security in Europe, stressing the importance of convening a new stage of this conference devoted to the problems of disarmament on the continent. At the new all-European meeting which started last November in Vienna, our country spoke out for the adoption of such a decision and for initiating other significant steps toward strengthening cooperation at various levels and promoting security, detente, and understanding among all participating states.

At the United Nations and in other all-round bodies, our country has taken firm action to adopt concrete measures for promoting disarmament, cooperation, and peace, asserting the principle of good-neighborliness in relations between states, beginning real negotiations between developed and developing countries on all problems connected with socioeconomic development in the world, and ensuring the participation of all states in the international life on democratic bases.

In 1987, the party-state foreign policy will be unflinchingly guided by the 13th RCP Congress decisions and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's orientations and recommendations concerning Romania's active presence on the international scene and its greater cooperation with all anti-imperialist and democratic forces so as to contribute to the triumph of the policy of independence, security, disarmament, cooperation, and peace, in accordance with the interests of successfully building socialism in our fatherland and attaining the aspirations for progress of all nations.

The RCP Central Committee and the government will take further steps to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries and will steadily supervise the implementation of agreements reached during meetings between party-state leaders and at the high level economic meeting [presumably of CEMA as well as of other programs on promoting trade exchanges and economic and scientific-technological cooperation at bilateral and multilateral levels. At the same time, our country will pay particular attention to expanding political and economic relations with nonaligned and developing countries and will work to maintain a favorable course in the relations with the developed capitalist countries, while promoting a broad dialogue on urgent issues concerning the independent development along the road of progress, the halting of the arms race, and the enhancement of security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Romania will continue to base all its international relations on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs of other countries, mutual advantage, nonuse of force and the threat of force, and observance of each nation's right to independently decide its destiny, without any outside interference.

In accordance with provisions of the socioeconomic and development plan and with decisions recently adopted by the party-state leadership, we will give priority to expediently fulfilling the export program, while consistently working to diversify and increase the efficiency of trade exchanges and cooperation. Party bodies and the government will primarily concern themselves with modernizing and increasing the quality of products earmarked for export, will supervise the smooth fulfillment of commitments stipulated by contracts, and will ensure stable trade exchanges, so as to markedly expand, as of this year, Romania's foreign economic relations.

The RCP will broadly promote relations of cooperation and solidarity with communist and workers parties as well as contacts and cooperation with socialist and social-democratic parties, other political formations and government parties, and national liberation movements. Consistently basing these relations on the principles of independence, full equality, and observance of each party's right to independently decide its political line in accordance with conditions in which it operates, the RCP will work to attain a new kind of unity of the parties of the workers class in the struggle to ensure the revolutionary change of society and pool the efforts of all realistic political forces to prevent a war, attain disarmament, and promote socioeconomic progress and cooperation in the world.

In their entire international activity, the party and government will firmly work to ensure that this year one proceeds from mere statements to concrete deeds and agreements on reducing the danger of a war, halting the arms race, and bringing about disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. Romania believes that all states, regardless of size, social system, and membership in military alliances, should make maximum efforts so that agreements are reached without delay to pave the way for eliminating nuclear weapons, halting their testing, and substantially reducing conventional armaments, under efficient international control. In this respect, our party and state believe that no effort should be spared to reach in 1987 an agreement on eliminating intermediate-range missiles from Europe.

Our party and state have always advocated an independent resolution of the problem of withdrawing intermediate-range missiles from Europe, as a first step toward eliminating nuclear weapons from Europe and throughout the world.

Romania welcomed the USSR proposal to independently resolve the problem of intermediate-range nuclear missiles, not in the context of other related problems. We believe that now, on the basis of the USSR proposals and the proposals presented by the United States, real possibilities exist for shortly reaching an agreement on eliminating intermediate-range missiles from Europe.

In view of the fact that these nuclear weapons are of direct concern to all European peoples, they must resolutely act and make a contribution to an agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on this issue, as soon as possible.

Firmly advocating a new approach to disarmament and peace problems, Romania will act to engage NATO member-states and other European countries in talks on finding ways and means to reduce armaments, troops, and military expenditures by 25 percent until the year 1990, in the spirit of the appeal-program adopted by Warsaw Pact socialist member-countries in Budapest. At the same time, our country will welcome any unilateral step taken by other states that can contribute to conventional disarmament and will work for reaching concrete agreements at the Geneva disarmament conference and at the negotiations on reducing troops and armaments in central Europe.

At the all-European meeting in Vienna, Romania will endorse the adoption of real steps designed to make effective progress in the building of a lasting system of security in Europe, particularly the conclusion of appropriate understandings for attaining nuclear and conventional disarmament, strengthening trust, and developing cooperation among participating countries. Romania will further strive to make progress in strengthening relations of cooperation and good-neighborliness in the Balkans and turning this area into a region of peace, without nuclear and chemical weapons and without foreign military bases, and will also support the creation of nuclear-free areas in other parts of Europe and the world.

The party and government will consistently work to halt all military conflicts from various parts of the world and solve differences between states through negotiations alone. Romania will firmly support the struggle of peoples against colonialism and neocolonialism and for independent development. Romania firmly condemns the apartheid policy in South Africa and is consistently solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization, for national freedom.

Our country will militate to strengthen cooperation between developing countries and promote UN-sponsored all-round negotiations on building a new world economic order, eliminating underdevelopment, and settling the foreign debt of developing countries. [paragraph continues]

Romania will act to increase the role and responsibility of the United Nations and other international organizations in the democratic resolution of the great contemporary problems in a spirit of peace and cooperation.

In the year of the RCP National Conference and the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic, the foreign policy of our party and state will express the Romanian people's desire for peace and cooperation and their solidarity with the revolutionary, anti-imperialist, and progressive forces in the struggle to assert a policy of international disarmament and security and create a world without arms and wars, a world of peace and progress.

SFRY FEDERAL INTERIOR SECRETARY PAYS VISIT

LD161101 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0823 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Apr (TANJUG) -- Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs, today arrived in Bucharest on a 2-day official visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Internal Affairs Minister George Homostean. At the Bucharest railway station, the federal secretary was welcomed by his Romanian counterpart Homostean and his aides. Boro Denkov, the SFRY ambassador in Romania, was also present. Federal Secretary Culafic will have talks about the issue of mutual interest and the ways of further advancing cooperation in this area. The official talks between the two ministers will start this morning. A trip to the Black Sea port of Constanta is planned for this afternoon.

Ceausescu Receives Secretary

AU162035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1936 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/4/1987 -- Thursday, April 16, RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs of the SFR of Yugoslavia, now on a visit to Romania. The guest was accompanied by Petar Palkovljevic, secretary for internal affairs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

The Yugoslav federal secretary thanked for having been received by President Nicolae Ceausescu and showed that he had the pleasant mission to convey him, on behalf of the president of the Collective Presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia, Sinan Hasani, and of the president of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Milanko Renovica, warm greetings and wishes of success in his activity, of progress and prosperity for the Romanian people.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and addressed Sinan Hasani and Milanko Renovica a warm salute and best wishes of success in their activity dedicated to the progress and welfare of the friendly Yugoslav peoples.

The interview underlined the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between Romania and Yugoslavia, which follow an upward course, in keeping with the understandings covenanted during top level meetings. It was shown that the continuous development of the Romanian-Yugoslav collaboration in political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other domains was in the interests of the peoples of the two states, of both countries' progress and prosperity, of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

During the exchange of views stress was laid on the identity of the points of view of Romania and Yugoslavia on the major international issues. The interview was attended by George Homostean, minister of the interior. Boro Denkov, ambassador of the SFR of Yugoslavia to Bucharest, was present.

CEAUSESCU COMMEMORATES DPRK LEADER'S BIRTHDAY

Awards High Romanian Order

AU141246 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1223 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 14/4/1987 -- Under a decree signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu, Kim Il-song, general secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was conferred the high Romanian order "Victory of Socialism", on his 75th birthday, for his outstanding contribution to the development of the collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the strengthening of the friendship between the Romanian people and the Korean people, to the promotion of the general cause of socialism, peace and international collaboration.

Message to Kim Il-song

AU141247 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1237 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/04/1987 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, sent to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the DPR of Korea, the following congratulatory telegram:

On your 75th birth anniversary I address you, dear Comrade Kim Il-song, warmest congratulations in behalf of the CC of the RCP, of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Romanian people, and in own behalf.

Our party and people rejoice at the remarkable successes the Korean people, led by the Workers' Party of Korea you head, score in the socialist construction, in the consolidation of the revolutionary gains, of the national independence and sovereignty, in building a free, united and prosperous Korea, as the whole Korea people wishes.

The Romanian Communist Party, Socialist Romania have expressed their consistent support and solidarity for your initiatives and proposals and of the Workers' Party of Korea, including the recent proposal on conducting political and military talks at a high level between North and South Korea, for the lessening of tension in the Korean peninsula and the achievement of the country's peaceful and independent reunification.

Powerful relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity have been established between our parties, states and peoples. The meetings and talks we had together, our own relations of friendship had a great importance in the development of the relations between our parties and peoples. I express my conviction that working in the spirit of the talks and agreements we reached together, these relations will strengthen and amplify, which meets the interests of the Romanian and Korean people, the general cause of international peace, collaboration and socialism.

On your birthday, I convey you best wishes of good health and personal happiness, of new successes in the activity you carry as head of the party and state for the fulfillment of the tasks traced by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, for the progress and welfare of the friendly Korean people.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES JAPANESE CP DELEGATION

AU222014 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/04/1987 — RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu received on April 22 a delegation of the Japanese Communist Party led by Hiroshi Tachiki [spelling as received], member of the Standing Presidium of the CC of the JCP [Japanese Communist Party], chairman of the International Affairs Commission of the party, now on a visit to Romania upon the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The guest handed over a message to Nicolae Ceausescu from CC of the JCP chairman Kenji Miyamoto also conveying him warm greetings and best wishes.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and the feelings expressed and requested that his friendly salute and best wishes be conveyed to Kenji Miyamoto.

During the interview reference was made to the good ties of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the JCP. Emphasis was placed on the common or very close positions and assessments of the two parties on major international issues, more particularly on nuclear disarmament and the prevention of war, the ensurance of world peace.

The two parties' wish and determination was expressed to further strengthen their collaboration and solidarity in the fight for a constructive solution to the big problems of our days.

The talk underscored the significance of consolidating the unity of action, solidarity and collaboration among the communist and workers' parties, the need for them to cooperate more actively in the fight for peace, for economic and social progress.

CEAUSESCU CONDOLENCES ON DANISH CP LEADER'S DEATH

AU191402 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Apr 87 p 5

[RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu's condolences to the Communist Party of Denmark Central Committee on the death of its chairman Joergen Jensen]

[Text] To the Communist Party of Denmark Central Committee:

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee and on my own behalf, I want to extend sincere condolences in connection with the death of Comrade Joergen Jensen, chairman of the Communist Party of Denmark and prominent figure of Danish political activity and of the international communist and workers movement.

Would you please convey our sincere feelings of compassion to the bereaved family.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General

DINCA MEETS USSR AVIATION MINISTER SYSTSOV

AU201907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1715 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/4/1987 -- Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received on April 20 the visiting minister of the aircraft industry of the USSR, A.S. Systsov. The interview covered the growing friendship and broad cooperation between the two countries in many areas.

Several aspects of the Romanian-Soviet economic relations were referred to as well as the specific ways to expand and diversify them in future, especially in the aviation industry.

DINCA MEETS USSR CHEMICAL MACHINERY MINISTER

AU171703 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1630 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/04/1987 -- On Friday, April 17, First Deputy Prime Minister Ion Dinca received V.M. Lukyanenko, minister of machine building for the chemical and oil industry of the USSR, now on a visit to Romania.

During the interview reference was made to the fine links of friendship and manysided cooperation between the two countries and peoples with emphasis on the essential contribution of the understandings covenanted during the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev to the further expansion of the Romanian-Soviet cooperation. New possibilities were identified of further developing bilateral cooperation and collaboration, more particularly in the economic field.

ROMANIAN-COLOMBIAN ECONOMIC TALKS REPORTED

Trade Agreement Signed

AU201910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1716 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/4/1987 -- Talks were held in Bucharest on April 20 between Romania's minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Ilie Vaduva, and the minister of economic development of the Republic of Colombia, Miguel Alfonso Merino Gordillo.

The good ties between the two countries were emphasised as well as the possibilities further to expand economic collaboration and cooperation in areas of common interest and to diversify the mutual goods exchanges. The two ministers signed the trade agreement between the Government of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Colombia.

Ceausescu Receives Minister

AU212003 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/4/1987 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received, on April 21, Miguel Alfonso Merino Gordillo, minister of economic development of the Republic of Colombia.

During the talk, it was stressed that the two countries' economic potential offered multiple possibilities for the amplification of collaboration, of trade exchanges, on the basis of long-term accords which should give the Romanian-Colombian relations stability and perspective.

Emphasis was placed on the important contribution the development of economic and political relations among all countries could make to the cause of detente and peace.

The interview occasioned an exchange of messages of salute between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Virgiolio Barco Vargas.

DOBRESCU MEETS WITH ALGERIAN PRESIDENT 22 APRIL

AU222042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1932 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Algiers /AGERPRES/ 22/04/1987 -- On April 22 President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria received Miu Dobrescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, RCP chief delegate to the session of the Palestinian National Council. During the interview questions were approached relating to the growth of Romanian-Algerian ties, to the two countries' cooperation in the international life.

The interview occasioned an exchange of messages of salute between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Chadli Bendjedid.

The RCP chief delegate had interviews with Rabah Bitat, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the FLN [National Liberation Front], President of the National Assembly, Ahmed Ali Ghazali [spelling as received], secretary of the CC of the FLN, and with other representatives of the Algerian political and economic life.

PEC DISCUSSES ECONOMY, CEAUSESCU'S AFRICA VISIT

AU151200 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] A meeting of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee [PEC] was held Friday, 10 April, under the chairmanship of RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The PEC discussed the Report on a Survey-Based Study of Results Achieved in the National Economy and the Formation and Utilization of Financial Resources in 1986. The report illustrates that important results were achieved last year in all sectors of material production and in the country's socioeconomic development. Through vigorous intensive development, industry registered one of the highest growth rates in past years, and agriculture achieved the largest grain output known in our country's history. The national income increased, too, thus ensuring the constant improvement in the well-being of all our people. [paragraph continues]

Steps were taken to stengthen the budgetary, financial, and monetary balance and an active trade balance was achieved, a fact that contributed to a further reduction in our foreign debt.

The analysis made during the meeting demonstrated a number of serious shortcomings and failings in the activity carried out last year by the financial bodies which did not take determined action to ensure the optimal application of the measures established in the area of finance and of the new economic-financial mechanism.

Deficiencies were noted in ensuring the observance of consumption norms, the utilization of stocks, and the elimination of waste and uneconomical expenditure. Proceeding from this situation, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, harshly criticized the leadership of the Ministry of Finance and the financial bodies in general which have not done their duty and have not ensured the application to the letter of the decisions made and measures established by the party and state leadership. He said they have not applied the principles of self-management and self-administration but instead continued to work by applying outdated methods which are no longer in keeping with the requirements of today, thus encouraging an inappropriate economic-financial activity in certain productive units in industry and agriculture. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that perfecting, modernizing, and renewing the forms and methods of organizing and managing the economic activity in all areas requires a total departure from outdated financial and control practices and a firm implementation of the measures established in the area of economic-financial norm-setting and of applying the new economic mechanism. The Ministry of Finance was asked to make tangible proposals in the shortest time possible aimed at improving the activity in this area and to take all necessary measures, so that the financial system may, indeed, turn into a decisive lever in organizing and managing the economic activity on the basis of the principles of self-administration and self-financing.

The PEC then examined and endorsed the Report on the Working People's Fund of Participation in the Fulfillment of the Production Plan, in Profits and Profit-Sharing in 1986. It was stressed that in establishing the participation fund for the overall economy, per ministry, for the other central bodies, and per industrial centrals, legal provisions, the stage of the implementation of economic-financial indicators, and primarily profits were taken into consideration. In the case of state-run units the profit-sharing fund was 2.65 billion lei in 1986, that is 100 million lei more than in 1985. Of major importance is the participation fund per ministries and the other central and local bodies which present stimulating results due to measures aimed at increasing labor productivity in excess of plan provisions, at reducing material consumption, achieving better prices in foreign markets than those of the achievements of scientific research, inventions, and innovations in the production process.

The PEC also endorsed the Report on the Participation of Working People in State Socialist and Cooperative Units With Social Shares in Setting Up the Economic Development Fund. According to centralized data, the rate of the working people's participation with social shares increased 11.1 percent last year compared with 1985 as deposits increased by 570 million lei in the economy as a whole. The deposits were used to a greater extent for investment in production and for financing circulating assets.

Likewise, the working people's incomes increased in keeping with their social shares. Thus for their social shares in state units, the working people benefit from an income of 645 million lei in keeping with law provisions -- 223 million more than in 1985 -- that is a 6 percent average annual interest rate. The additional incomes of members of cooperative units total 106 million lei -- 35 million lei more than in 1985 -- that is a 5 percent average interest rate.

It was stressed that through the working people's participation with social shares in setting up the economic development fund their status of owners, producers, and direct end-users of everything that is being achieved in our country is asserted more and more vigorously. At the same time, the responsibility of all people in defending and developing socialist property and the more active participation of the working collectives in the self-management and self-administration of units is ensured.

Endorsing the proposals made in the report, the PEC requested that further action should be taken to mobilize all working people for setting up the economic development fund in keeping with the new regulation in order to ensure the planned monthly deposits and to make sure that they are utilized with maximum efficiency.

The PEC then examined the Report on the Financial-Banking Control Activity in the Economy in 1986.

Proceeding from results achieved and from some failings that were obvious in 1986, the PEC asked all bodies with tasks in this area to take the necessary steps to exert firm and exacting control, particularly preventive control, in all units and at all levels to ensure the observation of law provisions, the establishment of a rigorous atmosphere of order, discipline, and responsibility in managing, husbanding, and using material and financial means with maximum efficiency, to prevent any kind of waste and loss to the national wealth, and to defend and strengthen socialist ownership.

During the meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu presented a report on the official friendly visits paid, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to the People's Republic of Angola at the invitation of Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] - Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola; to the Republic of Zaire at the invitation of Mobutu Sese Seko, founder chairman of the People's Revolution Movement and president of the Republic of Zaire; and to the People's Republic of the Congo at the invitation of Denis Sassou Nguesso, chairman of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and president of the People's Republic of the Congo.

The PEC highly valued the results of those visits which go down as events of the greatest importance for the development of relations between Romania and those countries, as a fresh and important action of our party's and state's foreign policy, and as an important contribution to promoting peace, understanding and peaceful cooperation among nations.

The PEC fully endorsed the activity carried out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu during those visits and stressed his essential role and decisive contribution to formulating and resolutely implementing Socialist Romania's foreign policy and to implementing the guidelines and decisions put forward by the 13th RCP Congress regarding strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation among all countries and peoples in the world in the struggle for socioeconomic progress, development, independence, and peace.

It was stressed that those visits, which were followed with great interest and patriotic pride by all our homeland's citizens, have opened up -- through the understandings and documents concluded -- new and broad prospects for cooperation between Romania and the respective countries in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and others areas and for strengthening cooperation in the international arena in their mutual interests and the cause of peace, detente, security, understanding, and cooperation in the world.

In this respect, the meeting stressed the particular importance of the long-term program-accord on developing economic and technical cooperation and trade between the SR of Romania and the Republic of Zaire and of the joint communiques and of the importance of the other documents signed which ensure a more vigorous expansion of bilateral cooperation on mutually advantageous bases.

The PEC stressed the great significance of the exchange of views Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu had with the leaderships of the countries he visited regarding the current international situation. The excellent way in which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu once again reaffirmed our country's principled and constructive position on international issues and the principles on which Socialist Romania's foreign policy is based were stressed with satisfaction.

The meeting pointed out the importance of the joint view that the fundamental problem of our time is halting the arms race, proceeding to effective disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament, and ensuring a lasting peace in the world. At the same time, it was stressed that the achievement of nuclear-free zones in the Balkans, in central and northern Europe, in the Middle East, Africa, and in other parts of the world would contribute to improving the international situation, to detente, and better understanding in the world.

The meeting also revealed common viewpoints regarding the need to settle all disputes between states solely by peaceful means, by negotiations, and by seeking political solutions in keeping with the peoples' aspirations to live in peace and security and regarding the need to firmly base international relations on the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and renunciation of the threat and use of force.

The PEC particularly appreciated the fact that on this occasion Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed Romania's active support for and solidarity with the African peoples' struggle to completely eliminate colonialism, to oppose the racist and apartheid policy and any kind of domination and oppression, and to consolidate national independence and free and independent development on the road to socioeconomic progress.

The PEC fully endorsed and highly assessed the position held by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu during the talks with the president of the People's Republic of Angola according to which the basic problem for that country is to seek political solutions through a general national reconciliation on the basis of which the participation of all people in the extensive program for restoring the national economy and furthering the country's socioeconomic development should be ensured.

It was especially stressed that during the talks with heads of state of the African countries visited, the two sides emphasized the important role to be played by the OAU in developing cooperation among the countries in that area, in uniting their efforts aimed at ensuring socioeconomic development and strengthening independence, and in solving the problems between some of those countries by political means.

The PEC stressed the significance of the conclusions that were reached during the summit dialogue regarding the need to strengthen solidarity and cooperation among the developing countries to establish a common strategy in negotiations with the developed countries with a view to solving the problems of underdevelopment as a whole, including the problem of foreign debts, and with a view to establishing a new international economic order that will ensure a more rapid progress for all states, primarily for the lagging ones, and ensuring a stable and balanced development of the world economy.

The meeting stressed the identity of viewpoints regarding the active contribution that can and must be made in the international arena by small and medium-sized states, by the developing and nonaligned countries, which represent the great majority of the world aand are directly interested in a policy of cooperation, independence, and peace.

During the talks at the summit level, Romania's determination, and that of the countries visited, was expressed to cooperate closer in the world arena, within the United Nations and other international organizations, within the "Group of 77" and the Nonaligned Movement to constructively solve the complex problems confronting mankind, to promote peace, security, understanding, and cooperation in Europe, Africa, and throughout the world.

In unanamously endorsing the results of the visits to Angola, Zaire, and the People's Republic of the Congo, the PEC asked the government, the ministries, and the other central economic bodies to take all necessary steps to optimally fulfill the accords and understandings concluded which will ensure the development of Romania's cooperation at various levels with those countries in the interest and to the benefit of our peoples, of peace, and international cooperation.

The PEC also discussed a number of questions connected with our party's and state's international activity and solved some organizational problems.

ANNIVERSARY OF LENIN'S BIRTH COMMEMORATED

Wreaths Laid

AU221103 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] On the 117th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, a wreath-laying ceremony took place in Bucharest today. Wreaths were laid at Lenin's Memorial on behalf of the Bucharest Municipal RCP Committee, the Municipal People's Council, and the Soviet Embassy in Bucharest. The ceremony was attended by representatives of the municipal party committee, of the capital's people's council, the party committee of Bucharest's first district, members of the leadership of the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association, party and state activists, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, officers, and working people from Bucharest enterprises and institutions. Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, and embassy members were also present. A group of pioneers laid garlands of flowers at the memorial.

Soviet Embassy Meeting

AU222018 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1921 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/04/1987 -- Marking the 117th birth anniversary of V.I. Lenin, the ambassador of the Soviet Union to Bucharest, E.M. Tyazhelnikov, arranged a friendly meeting in the evening of April 11. Attending were Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Party Collegium, members of the CC of the RCP, deputy heads of section at the CC of the RCP, representatives of the managerial staff of ministries and central institutions, leaders of mass and public organizations and of the Romanian-Soviet friendly association, generals, senior officers and journalists. A film was shown about Vladimir Ilich Lenin's life and activity.

KRALJEVO RAILCAR FACTORY WORKERS END STRIKE

AU231532 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Kraljevo -- At about 0830 this morning, the workers of the Drumska Vozila [Road Vehicles] Basic Organization of Associated Labor of the Kraljevo Railcar Factory ended the strike they had started 2 days ago. However, the strike at the Vagonogradnja [Wagon Construction], the largest basic organization of the collective, is still going on although there are some workers who are working. Let us recall, that the work stoppage in Vagonogradnja started 3 days ago because of the implementation of the intervention law by the FEC, which reduces the value of the rating point by 22 percent.

CROAT LC OFFICIAL WANTS LABIN STRIKE ENDED

AU231952 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Apr 87 p 11

[G. Drenjak report: "Call To Work"]

[Excerpt] Rijeka, 21 April -- The workers of the Istrian coal mines at Rasa who want to go back to work should be enabled to return to their pit. This was concluded today at the meeting between Nikola Lapov, member of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium, and the officials and representatives of sociopolitical organizations and the Committee for All People's Defense and Social-Self Protection of the Istrian coal mines and the representatives of the sociopolitical community and the commune's sociopolitical organs. The Labin LC Communal Committee will call a meeting of the 236 LC members of the Istrian coal mines to explain to them the complexity of the situation and to call a return to work. It is expected that with their example the communists and the trade union activists could motivate more than 1,000 miners to end the work stoppage which started on 8 April in the Tupljak pit. Free access to the Ripenda and Tupljak pits will be secured to all those who want to return to work, which is their constitutional right.

Nikola Lapov, member of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium, said that the workers should return to work, that the system of ultimatums is unacceptable, and that problems should be resolved in a legal self-managing way. Housing problems and the problems of personal incomes should be solved without stoppages, and the mines' future reexamined, and if necessary, if they do not have future, even shut down. [passage omitted]

Miners' Response To Appeal

LD231558 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Labin, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- Of 1,705 employees at the Rasa Istrian mines, 516 workers were at work today. This information was stated by the mine management this morning. It was added that the usual daily average of absenteeism in normal conditions -- through sick leave, annual vacation, leave and justified absences -- amounts to 22.8 percent or 338 workers. It is stressed that there were no attempts to prevent workers going to the pits today or any other heightened situations.

This morning a total of 230 miners went into the mine and started production after a 15-day work stoppage. The information about the composition of those who responded to yesterday's appeal by a meeting of communists of the Istrian coal mines shows that at this morning's roll call of the first shift of the Labin basic organization of associated labor, which numbers 250 workers, there were 158 miners, while around 150 workers from all shifts stayed outside the pit with the intention of holding what has recently become a regular meeting.

The first shift at the Pican pit, which normally has around 200 workers, consisted of 62 miners this morning while some 100 miners from all shifts stayed within the area of the coal mine but did not hold a meeting.

In other ancillary services necessary for the production of coal 249 employees are at work today, and in the labor association around 100 were at work.

The workers who did not resume work today, reportedly maintain their earlier demands, most particularly those relating to a 100 percent increase in personal incomes and dismissal of the mine management.

VUCJE TEXTILE WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST REDUCED PAY

AU231850 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] A work stoppage occured at the Vucje Textile Plant of Vucje yesterday morning, and it was continued during the second and the third shifts. The 1,560 workers did not resume production this morning, either. The cause is their dissatisfaction with the decision to reduce the March personal incomes by 35 percent.

Representatives of the sociopolitical organizations of the Leskovak commune, who talked with Vucje workers this morning, insisted that the provisions of the FEC internvention law be consistently applied, but they promised that at the same time solutions will be searched for so tha the material position of the textile workers may improve.

Concessions Granted, Strike Ends

AU232024 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] The 1-day work stoppage at the Vucje Textile Plant of Vucje was concluded this afternoon at about 1500. More than 1,650 workers will not have their personal incomes reduced. Here is a report by Milenko Stojanovic:

The work stoppage occurred because of the application of the FEC internvention law on the basis of which those employed at the plant received 31 percent less in personal incomes for February. The reduction in March was to be even greater.

After consultations conducted with the Social Accounting Service, and on the basis of the fact that production was increased 40 percent in the first quarter, it was assessed that conditions exist for full personal incomes to be paid to the workers. This will be done on Saturday.

The average personal income of those employed at Vucje amounted last year to 48,000 dinars. At an extraordinary session of the Presidium of the LC Conference and the Trade Union Executive Committee at the work organization it was decided today that the initiative would be taken to reexamine the work of the workers council and the trade union, that measures would be taken to reduce the administration at the plant to a reasonable size, and that the regulations on solving the housing problems of the employed would be reexamined. A decision was also adopted that the work time lost through the stoppage would be make good as soon as possible.

A meeting of workers was held at the Vucje Textile Plant, and the 1,650 employed at the plant sent a protest letter to the FEC because of the increase in personal earnings in the federal administration. The workers also demanded that the intervention law be urgently abolished.

TANJUG REPORTS CHANGE IN ATTITUDE TOWARD FIRMS

LD231838 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0100 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, April 23 (TANJUG) -- In an effort to boost its economy, Yugoslavia will in the future adopt a sterner stand toward loss-making firms. It is at this moment already clear that the law on financial recovery and bankruptcy, to go into force on July 1, would be applied to some 200 enterprises. Under the law, adopted late last year, the work organizations recording losses at the end of the year will have to draw up a programme of financial rehabilitation in two months at the latest and cover the losses in six months at the latest. Otherwise, bankruptcy proceedings and subsequently liquidation of the enterprise would follow.

The programmes of financial rehabilitation are expected primarily to improve the organization of work, change technology and production programmes and heighten work and technological discipline.

The new law will also be applied to those work organizations, which in the course of the year become illiquid more than once and those, which despite achieving a certain level of accumulation, are not in a position to ensure the so-called lowest personal incomes.

It is not known at the moment how many new loss-making enterprises would crop up in the course of implementing this and some other expected laws introducing new manner of settling accounts which will reduce net earnings of work organizations.

With a view to possible consequences of this law, the Yugoslav trade unions have proposed that a part of the equipment and the workers, which fail to find work at similar work organization after the liquidation of their own, be found employment with the small-scale economy, which is in Yugoslavia of late been receiving an increasingly favourable treatment and whose development is being stimulated by different measures and facilities.

Under the new law, executives of the enterprises in bankruptcy will be held accountable, and if culpable will be dismissed.

The new law is thus to end the practice which impoverished successful enterprises only to prolong the life of the unsuccessful.

This law, as well as some other systemic measures, are to be a step further toward real enomy. Yugoslavia has opted for real economy as the only way out of the crisis the country has been experiencing for a number of years.

USSR'S GORBACHEV ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT

LD231501 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1226 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, April 23 (TANJUG) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has accepted an invitation to visit Yugoslavia this year. [paragraph continues]

The invitation to the general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was renewed during President of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Milanko Renovica's visit to the Soviet Union last December, Yugoslav press spokesman Aleksandar Stanic announced at a news conference here today.

He told journalists that invitations had been sent also the chairman of the Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov and Minister of Foreign Affairs Eduard Shevardnadze. Stanic did not say when these visits would take place and in which order.

DIZDAREVIC SEES USSR'S LOGINOV, DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT

LD240453 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1818 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, April 23 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Affairs Secretary Raif Dizdarevic received Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vadim Loginov in Belgrade today.

Loginov -- the Soviet leadership's special envoy -- acquainted the Yugoslav leadership with the results of the Soviet-U.S. disarmament talks during U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's recent visit to Moscow.

Referring to the Soviet proposal on disarmament in greater detail and invoking the results of the talks conducted by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik last October, Loginov said that genuine hope existed of reaching, among other things, an agreement on the eliminating of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Dizdarevic upheld endeavours directed at disarmament and expressed interest and hope that dialogue and negotiations would halt the arms race and agreements on concrete issues such as medium-range missiles open the process of true disarmament.

In this context the Yugoslav foreign affairs secretary stressed the Movement of Non-Alignment's engagement in the fight for world peace, detente and disarmament.

The talk also focused on a number of questions pertaining to the further promotion of Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

BALKAN MEETING PROPOSAL RECEIVES 'POSITIVE' RESPONSE

LD231546 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1431 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, April 23 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's idea for convening a meeting of Balkan countries' foreign ministers, announced by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic in an interview to the Belgrade T.V., "has met with a wide and positive response in political circles and the mass media not only of the Balkan countries but in others too", Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat Spokesman Aleksander Stanic said at a regular news conference today.

"The usual diplomatic activities are ahead, during which we shall exchange views with our Balkan neighbors on the idea", he told the reporters.

The ADN news agency's correspondent asked what significance Yugoslavia, as the initiator of the Balkan meeting, the first of its kind since 1945, attached to the idea of setting up a zone free of chemical weapons in the Balkans. Stanic replied that the creation of such a zone would "certainly contribute to the strengthening of security and cooperation in the region and would set an example of how it is possible at the regional level to achieve significant and concrete measures in disarmament, with positive implications for international relations in general. [No closing quotation marks received]

Underlying Yugoslavia's active support for setting up a zone that would be nuclear-free and free of all other weapons capable of mass-destruction, Stanic said Yugoslavia had actively participated in the recent meeting in Bucharest on turning the Balkans into a zone free of chemical weapons and that it would continue in future to fully support the initiative.

POLITIKA VIEWS PERESTROYKA AND PRAGUE SPRING

AU231110 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Apr 87 p 2

[Dragoslav Rancic commentary: "Vestiges of the Prague Spring"]

[Excerpts] Less than a week after Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Prague, Zdenek Horeni, high-ranking Czechoslovak party official, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, and chief editor of RUDE PRAVO, said in an interview for MOSCOW NEWS that ideas from the CPCZ Central Committee Plenum of January 1968 -- which conditioned the birth of Alexander Dubcek's "Prague Spring" -- are similar to the idea of Soviet "perestroyka" [Russian word for restructuring used]. It was only later, Horeni assesses, that a "substantial program of development of society upon socialist principles" was used for "antisocialist purposes."

Immediately after Gorbachev's departure from Czechoslovakia, Premier Lubomir Strougal spoke in the town of Most. He said that the Soviet Union and the CSSR have "similar problems and intentions," and added the following: "If we fail to realize further progress in the democratization of our society and to offer a chance to those people who wish this country well, we shall be making a fatal mistake."

It seems to us that, from throwing additional light on the possible impact of Gorbachev's visit to Prague, those two statements also pave the way for gradually solving Czechoslovakia's biggest political dilemma. During the last year, since the CPCZ congress, that dilemma has been contained in the following, long evaded questions: How can the reform be implemented without having it remind one of the "Prague Spring" of 1968, and how can it be similar to the Soviet one, and still be nationally specific?

The attempts to solve the dilemma are connected with the propaganda necessity of proving political continuity. During Gorbachev's visit to Prague, Gustav Husak pointed out that the Soviet experience is an "inspiration" for Czechoslovakia. The same term was used by the Czechoslovak leader at the party congress a year ago. That is the key word for establishing continuity, for the possibility of adding to and concretizing something that is considred as having been founded on principled congress assessments and decisions. [passage omitted]

Why is there now this comparison between the January 1968 CPCZ Central Committee plenum, that is, the harbinger of the Prague Spring, and the Soviet restructuring?

First of all, the thesis of the Czechoslovak leadership is that the plenum that replaced Antonin Novotny and elected Alexander Dubcek as new party head was ideologically correct, and that the deviations from its course came later, from April to August. Being an adept propagandist, Horeni has added to this assessment, which is the stronghold in the search for historical continuity, the comparison with Soviet restructuring. In this way, the main Czechoslovak political dilemma has been abated. Together with Husak's "inspiration" from the congress, that is, together with the possible continuity in the latest events, it is also possible to establish continuity with the one-time specific Czechoslovak resistance to the Stalinist heritage and practice. This is particularly important for the possible similarities with reform, if one bears in mind the fact that this same heritage is burdening the Soviet "perestroyka" as well.

Observed from the already great distance in time, the CPCZ Central Committee plenum of January 1968 does not look like a great indication of a reform. Its significance lay in the replacement of Novotny and the first ponderings about transformation [preobraza]. The announcement on the plenum did not even contain an indication that there would be any essential changes. It came later to public knowledge that the well-known economist Ota Sik was the only one at this session to have conceptually formed reformative ideas.

Now there is the following question: If the plenum of January 1968 represents a sort of political and ideological basis for outlining the present Czechoslovak economic reform -- and Premier Strougal undoubtedly gave the reform a broader social dimension in his speech in Most -- will Czechoslovakia gradually rehabilitate the basic idea of Ota Sik, if not necessarily the man himself? Judging by the richer economic vocabulary of Czechoslovak researchers and theoreticians, particularly in recent times, there are reasons for supposing that the economic reform in Czechoslovakia will have to face this dilemma too.

REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES PNC SESSION IN ALGIERS

LD212348 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1909 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Algiers, April 21 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia extends unqualified support and assistance, within the limits of its possibilities, to the just struggle of the Palestinian people, said Yugoslav representative Dusan Popovski addressing the Palestine National Council's session here today. All Yugoslav citizens approve of this attitude and follow with keen interest and concern the developments in Palestinian camps and occupied territories as well as the activities of all forces within the Palestine National Council, added Popovski.

The head of the Yugoslav delegation at the meeting pointed out that the struggle of the Palestinian people and its aspiration to live in peace prove this struggle and aspiration to be indestructible. The Palestinian people's energy cannot be stopped or destroyed by means of standard or modern repression nor can the ultimate goal of their struggle -- freedom of the Palestinian people -- be altered, said Popovski.

Many initiatives for seeking a political settlement of the Middle East crisis have come into evidence lately, stated Popovski. He said the "fact that a number of factors see a settlement of the crisis as part of wider international negotiations, opens a space for hope and has an encouraging effect. [no closing quotation marks as received]

In this context Popovski recalled a recent meeting of the committee of nine developing countries including Yugoslavia which expressed the nonaligned countries' support to the idea of holding an international conference on the Middle East and Palestine under the UN auspices as the most realistic way at present to open a process of settling the crises.

It is clear, added Popovski, that no political solution can be achieved without Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, and that the PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, should be an equal factor in dealing with the Middle East crisis, and especially the Palestinian question.

The proceedings at the Palestine National Council meeting, in its second day today, were taken up with the addresses of greeting by representatives of many parties and countries attending the Palestinian "congress of unification."

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON ITALIAN BORDER MEASURES

LD231528 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1224 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, April 23 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia will make strong representations through diplomatic channels with the Italian Government in case Yugoslav citizens entering Italy are obliged to fill in forms on their stay in that country. Yugoslav Government Spokesman Aleksander Stanic told a press conference here today.

If reports on the introduction of such regulations by Italian border authorities prove correct, Yugoslavia will call Italy's attention to the fact that they are not in the spirit of goodneighbourly cooperation and friendly relations between the two neighbouring countries.

BRIEFS

NEW JOURNAL PUBLISHED -- Ljubljana, 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- A new journal in English entitled SLOVENIA was launched in Ljubljana today. Published by the Society of Emigrants and the Slovene Chamber of Economy, the magazine is intended for second, third and fourth generation Slovene emigrants in the United States and other English-speaking areas to acquaint them with contemporary Slovenia and Yugoslavia, their economic and, in particular, export potentials, tourist capacities, and achievements in cultural, scientific and other areas. The magazine will appear quarterly and the possibility of also publishing in Spanish is being considered. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1543 GMT 22 Apr 87 LD]

VII.	WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
VIII.	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT; contents include: International Affairs Inter-African Affairs Central Africa Burundi Cameroon Central African Republic Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon Rwanda Sao Tome & Principe Zaire East Africa Djibouti Ethiopia Kenya Somalia Tanzania Uganda Indian Ocean Comoros Madagascar Mauritius Seychelles Southern Africa Angola Botswana Lesotho Malawi Mozambique Namibia Republic of South Africa Reunion Swaziland Zambia Zimbabwe Western Africa Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde Islands The Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Ivory Coast Liberia Mali Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Togo

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